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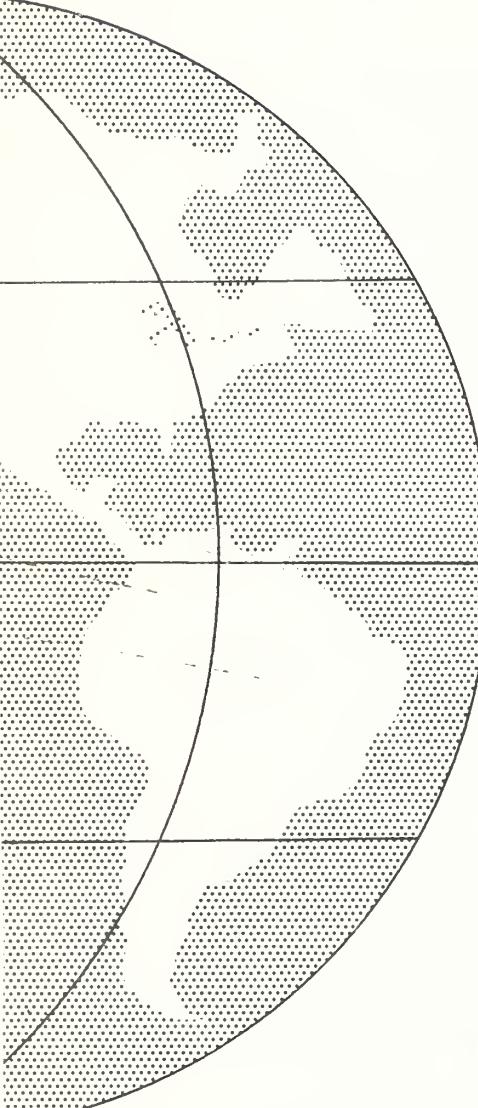
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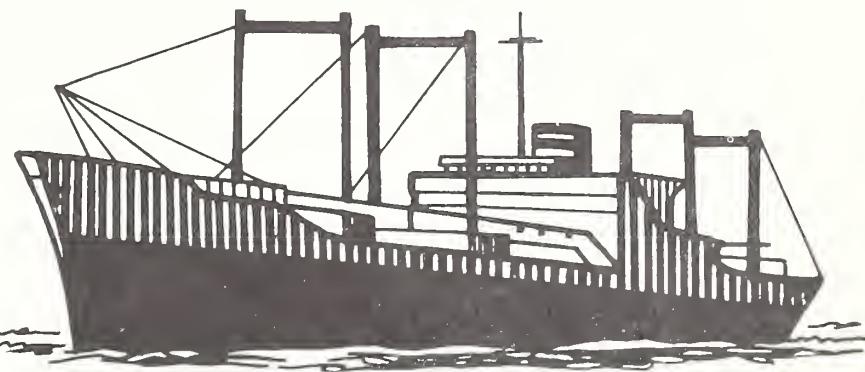
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



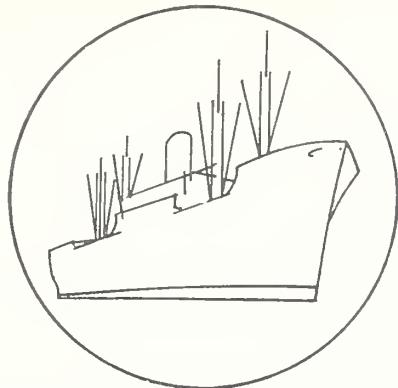
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- Use and Limitations of Import Coverage Statistics
- Exports Compared with Production
- Trade Statistics, July 1963 and 1964

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch  
Development and Trade Analysis Division  
Economic Research Service



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

## Digest

U.S. agricultural exports reached a record \$5.6 billion in calendar year 1963 compared with \$5.0 billion in 1962. 1/ Exports to Africa and Oceania were only slightly below those in 1962 while exports to all other major world areas increased. Europe, chief market area for U.S. agricultural products, remained so in 1963, but its share of the total declined to 42 percent in 1963 from 48 percent in 1958. Last year's exports to the European Economic Community (Common Market) increased slightly while those to the European Free Trade Association declined. U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc increased by more than one-third over 1962, chiefly because of larger P.L. 480 shipments to Poland and credit sales to Hungary. While Europe's role declined, Asia's role increased to a record \$1,750 million of U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963, one-fourth above 1962, and nearly three-fourths above the 1958 total of \$1,013 million. Thus Asia's share advanced to 31 percent last year from 26 percent 5 years earlier. Over the past 5 years, exports to Japan, India, and Pakistan have increased markedly. Those to Japan were essentially commercial sales for dollars and those to India and Pakistan were nearly all foreign currency sales under Title I of P.L. 480.

The export increases shown for Canada in recent years are somewhat misleading. Since 1960, U.S. agricultural exports to Canada have included growing amounts of intransit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada. These are used to finish loading ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route for foreign ports. After subtracting the \$167 million of such intransit shipments from the total for Canada in 1963, shipments for consumption in that country amounted to \$429 million, about one-tenth above the 1959 total.

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1/ U.S. agricultural exports attained an alltime high of \$6.1 billion in fiscal year 1963-64, 20 percent above the previous record of \$5.1 billion in 1962-63.

Latin America is the only major world area to register a decline in takings of U.S. agricultural commodities since 1958. This showing reflects the area's relatively slow economic growth and development. While exports to all of Latin America were down in 1963 from 1958, shipments to the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market were larger.

Exports to Africa in 1963, though down from 1962, were five times those of 1958, reflecting the emergence of many new nations on that continent. Exports to Oceania, though down some from 1962, continued to remain fairly stable.

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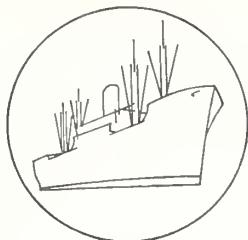
Import coverage ("foreign exchange cushion") statistics are a fairly recent development in foreign trade and economics. Now in greater use, import coverage statistics are determined by dividing the nation's holdings of gold and convertible foreign exchange by the average monthly import rate to yield the number of months of import coverage. While these statistics are useful in measuring changes in financial condition from year to year, they need to be used with other economic indicators in evaluating a country's relative capacity to finance imports. Both mechanical and conceptual considerations limit use of these statistics for analytical purposes. These limitations are discussed in the article.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 11 highlights the importance of the foreign market for individual agricultural commodities. Data are based on preliminary figures for fiscal year 1963-64 published in the September 1964 issue of this publication. Wheat, rice, and nonfat dry milk exports take the largest bites out of domestic output. Wheat farmers depend on export markets for 75 percent of their output, or 849 million bushels out of a production of 1,138 million bushels. Rice producers market 64 percent of their production overseas; manufacturers of nonfat dry milk sell 62 percent of their output overseas. Altogether, 20 commodities are analyzed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Public Law 88-482, signed by the President on August 22, directs him to impose a quota on U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of cattle, goats, and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.



## SPECIAL in this issue

WORLDWIDE MARKETS FOR U.S. FARM PRODUCTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1963

by

Dewain H. Rahe and Alex D. Angelidis 1/

U.S. agricultural exports to all areas in calendar year 1963 totaled a record \$5.6 billion compared with \$5 billion the previous year. The \$600 million gain over 1962 included larger shipments to all world areas except Africa and Oceania, which declined only slightly in 1963. Significantly, the increase was due primarily to larger dollar sales of wheat, cotton, vegetables, feed grains, rice, soybeans, animal fats, variety meats, and dairy products.

Exports in 1963 were 45 percent above the \$3,854 million level 5 years earlier (1958). The rapid gain in these 5 years has come from continued expansion of business activity in Western Europe and Japan and record holdings of gold and dollars in most countries of the industrialized world. Economic and financial strength in the industrialized economies permitted many of these countries to liberalize agricultural imports, especially from the dollar area. Exports in the latter part of 1963 were stimulated by large movements of grains -- especially wheat -- to Western Europe and the Soviet Union, areas that experienced poor crops. Flourishing economic activity and inflationary trends in Western Europe have encouraged U.S. agricultural export sales to that area.

The United States continued to have available for export abundant supplies of agricultural commodities at relatively low prices. In instances where U.S. commodities were priced above world levels, competitive pricing programs were made available -- especially for such commodities as cotton, wheat, feed grains, and rice -- to gain access to foreign markets. In addition, the United States maintained aggressive export promotion activities. American foods were shown in international trade fairs and mobile exhibits in many cities and at permanent U.S. exhibit centers in major cities such as Tokyo, London, and Milan. American marketing specialists and food technicians cooperated with foreign buyers, showing them how to mix and blend wheat, make cotton textiles, and process vegetable oils to encourage potential foreign purchasers to buy more high quality U.S. farm products.

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Note: Detailed country and country by commodity group export statistics are shown in tables 9 and 10.

Commercial sales for dollars accounted for 70 percent of total agricultural exports last year. Dollar sales rose to a calendar year record of \$4 billion in 1963 from \$3.5 billion in 1962, and equaled total agricultural imports for the first time in the postwar period. Shipments under Government-financed programs totaled \$1.6 billion, up slightly from the previous year.

Exports to Asia up One-Fourth from 1962; Other Changes Smaller

Gradual shifts have been taking place in the pattern of U.S. agricultural exports to the important world markets in the past 5 years. Although agricultural exports to Europe increased to \$2,344 million in 1963 from \$1,840 million in 1958, their share of total U.S. farm-product exports declined to 42 percent in 1963 from 48 percent in 1958 (table 1). Exports to Europe in earlier years accounted for over half of the total. Exports in 1962 totaled \$2,265 million. Last year 18 percent of these agricultural exports moved under Government-financed programs, including P.L. 480 Title I, foreign currency sales; Title II, donations; Title III, barter; and Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales. (See Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1964, for additional information on exports under Government programs.)

U.S. exports to Asia since 1958 have increased in absolute amount as well as in share of the overall total. In 1963, Asia took a record \$1,750 million, one-fourth above 1962 and nearly three-fourths above the 1958 total of \$1,013 million. The share of total U.S. farm-product exports that went to Asia in 1963 amounted to 31 percent compared with 26 percent in 1958. About 52 percent of these exports to Asia moved under Government-financed programs, mostly to the newly-developing economies. About 84 percent of the shipments under programs moved as P.L. 480 Title I sales for foreign currency. In recent years, exports for dollars to Asia, especially to Japan, have increased substantially.

While exports to Canada have been increasing in total in recent years, their share of U.S. exports of farm products has remained rather stable at about one-tenth since 1958. However, part of the Canadian figure includes data for grains and soybeans moving north for shipment through the St. Lawrence Seaway to be stored in Canada and used to finish loading ships en route from Great Lake ports to overseas ports. Exports to Canada in 1963 totaled \$596 million (including \$167 million of such intransit trade) compared with the 1958 total of \$344 million.

The share of U.S. exports of farm products to Latin America has declined gradually since 1958. Exports to Latin America totaled \$500 million in 1963 compared with \$544 million in 1958. Exports were \$438 million in 1962. The Latin American share of total U.S. agricultural exports declined to 9 percent in 1963 from 14 percent in 1958. This decline reflected to a large degree Latin America's relatively slow economic growth and development as well as the low level of that area's exchange reserves, which are needed to pay for commodities bought from the United States. Exports under Government-financed programs to Latin America have gradually increased in recent years, accounting for about 11 percent of total exports in 1963. A substantial part of the export drop occurred after 1962 when the United States embargoed most shipments to Cuba. While Latin America is predominantly an agricultural area, it nevertheless needs to import considerable quantities of food from other sources because of its rapid population growth and because most of its agricultural production is limited to tropical products.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by major area and share of total, calendar years 1958-63

Area	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<u>-- Million dollars --</u>						
Europe.....	1,840	1,891	2,213	2,301	2,265	2,344
Asia.....	1,013	975	1,461	1,431	1,395	1,750
Canada.....	344	385	432	491	512	596
Latin America.....	544	503	482	491	438	500
Africa.....	70	160	194	281	374	351
Oceania.....	43	35	42	35	47	44
Total.....	3,854	3,949	4,824	5,030	5,031	5,585
<u>-- Percent of total --</u>						
Europe.....	48	48	46	46	45	42
Asia.....	26	25	30	28	28	31
Canada.....	9	9	9	10	10	10
Latin America.....	14	13	10	10	9	9
Africa.....	2	4	4	5	7	7
Oceania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

Since 1958 an African market for U.S. agricultural exports has gradually emerged. Exports to Africa in 1963 totaled \$351 million, slightly below the previous year's \$374 million but 5 times the 1958 level of \$70 million. Africa took 7 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in 1963 compared with only 2 percent in 1958. About 18 percent of the exports to Africa were under Government-financed programs, especially P.L. 480 Title I, sales for foreign currency. Much of this went to UAR(Egypt).

U.S. agricultural exports to Oceania have remained relatively stable since 1958, accounting for about 1 percent of the U.S. farm export total. Exports in 1963 totaled \$44 million compared with 1962's \$47 million and 1958's \$43 million. Most shipments have gone to Australia and New Zealand.

#### Exports to European Economic Community up Slightly in 1963

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) increased slightly in 1963 -- despite trade curtailing effects of the variable levies for some U.S. agricultural commodities, especially wheat flour and poultry meat. The increase in the past year's exports resulted from larger shipments to France and Italy while exports to the other member countries (Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany) declined somewhat (table 2). Exports to

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	103	123	137	120	132	132
France.....	87	62	128	112	86	114
Italy.....	142	117	159	236	176	207
Netherlands.....	205	319	320	318	366	357
West Germany.....	285	305	355	371	391	361
Total.....	822	926	1,099	1,157	1,151	1,171

Greece and Turkey, which are associate members, are excluded. Belgium and Luxembourg comprise a customs union and, as such, are considered a single country in U.S. trade.

Exports to the EEC advanced to \$1,171 million in 1963 from \$1,151 million in 1962, due mostly to increases in cotton, vegetable oils, protein meal, vegetables, meat (mainly variety meats), and dairy products (mostly butter). These gains were offset somewhat by smaller shipments of feed grains, tobacco, oilseeds, poultry meat, and hides and skins. Most of the increase in cotton was taken by West Germany, France, and Belgium. A sharp decline in feed grains to West Germany and The Netherlands was offset somewhat by larger shipments to Italy. Last year's exports to the EEC contrasted with a value of \$822 million in 1958.

Exports under variable levies in 1963 totaled \$409 million compared with the previous year's total of \$447 million. This represented about 35 percent of U.S. exports to the Common Market. Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies totaled \$761 million compared with \$705 million in 1962.

#### Exports to European Free Trade Association Dominated by Britain's Purchases

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) totaled \$648 million in 1963, slightly below the previous year's total of \$666 million (table 3). EFTA consists of 7 full members, of which the United Kingdom is by far the leading one, accounting for 63 percent of U.S. exports to this area in 1963. Others are Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. Finland is an associate member. Exports declined to every EFTA member except Denmark, whose takings increased to \$77 million in 1963 from \$64 million in 1962. Declines in exports to EFTA were in wheat and flour, feed grains, fruits, and poultry meat. Somewhat offsetting these declines were increases for rice, tobacco, oilseeds (mainly soybeans), protein meal, vegetables, animal fats, variety meats, and dairy products. Exports to EFTA were at a 6-year peak for rice, oilseeds, protein meal, fresh vegetables, and animal fats.

Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Free Trade Association:  
Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Austria.....	21	18	25	20	23	12
Denmark.....	40	63	55	49	64	77
Norway.....	25	32	33	31	39	36
Portugal.....	10	7	15	20	24	15
Sweden.....	44	36	46	48	47	41
Switzerland.....	36	39	54	63	62	59
United Kingdom.....	409	425	510	431	408	408
Total.....	585	622	739	662	666	648

#### Exports to European Soviet Bloc Primarily for Poland

Agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc increased to \$139 million in 1963 from \$101 million in 1962 (table 4). The Soviet Union and Bloc Countries imported substantial quantities of U.S. agricultural commodities, mainly grains, in 1964 due to relatively poor harvests in both the Soviet Union and Bloc countries.

Poland has been, by far, the principal market in the Soviet Bloc for U.S. agricultural commodities. Poland, not subject to the same export control requirements as other Bloc countries, received agricultural commodities under Title I of P.L. 480, totaling \$47 million in 1963 compared with \$56 million in 1962. Shipments to other Bloc countries have been relatively small although they totaled \$38 million in 1963, up sharply from \$16 million in 1962. Forty-four percent of the exports to other Bloc countries went to Hungary; and the remainder, to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Latvia, Rumania, and USSR. Shipments to Yugoslavia -- not considered a Bloc member -- advanced to \$122 million in 1963 from \$86 million in 1962.

#### Latin American Free Trade Association An Important Outlet

In addition to the trade blocs that have emerged in Europe, there have also been significant country alignments in Latin America for trade and economic purposes. One such bloc is the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), established under treaties signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay on February 18, 1960, and ratified on May 2, 1961. Colombia and Ecuador joined LAFTA in the latter part of 1961. The group is now becoming a significant force in foreign trade. The objectives of LAFTA are to reduce and eliminate tariffs and trade barriers among member countries but without developing common trade and commercial policies toward third countries. It seeks to eliminate tariffs and other obstacles to trade among member countries over a 12-year period. U.S. exports to LAFTA in 1963 totaled \$269 million compared with the previous year's \$244 million (table 5). Such exports have

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc:  
Value by country, calendar years 1958-63 1/

Country	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963
-- Million dollars --						
Rumania .....	.6	1.2	.1	.3	.3	.1
Bulgaria .....	<u>2/</u>	.5	.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.1
East Germany .....	.3	.8	1.0	2.6	1.7	6.1
Czechoslovakia .....	.6	.9	.7	4.3	3.9	5.7
Hungary .....	.6	.5	.5	.6	.2	16.5
Latvia .....	0	0	.8	2.9	4.9	2.4
Poland and Danzig ....	79.2	60.7	131.1	63.9	84.5	101.1
USSR .....	<u>.3</u>	<u>.1</u>	1.9	15.2	6.1	6.7
Total .....	81.6	64.7	136.2	89.8	101.3	138.7

1/ Includes Estonia, Lithuania, and Albania in addition to the countries shown in this table.

2/ Less than \$50,000..

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Latin American Free Trade Association: Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963
-- Million dollars --						
Argentina .....	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.8	2.3
Brazil .....	40.1	46.3	44.2	112.2	94.5	102.0
Chile .....	14.4	10.5	21.8	34.3	27.0	21.8
Colombia .....	25.6	23.6	24.8	25.1	24.0	26.0
Ecuador .....	5.3	4.7	6.3	7.1	6.1	7.5
Mexico .....	106.3	61.5	55.9	60.1	63.4	83.5
Paraguay .....	.1	.3	.8	5.2	.4	4.3
Peru .....	22.3	18.0	18.5	25.5	22.4	19.6
Uruguay .....	<u>1.2</u>	15.9	23.6	5.7	3.7	2.0
Total .....	216.3	183.4	197.7	279.1	244.3	269.0

registered a 24-percent net gain over the past 5 years. LAFTA includes countries which produce both temperate-zone and tropical products. Substantial parts of the temperate-zone products originate in Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay and meet much of the import requirements of tropical areas such as Brazil and Chile. The LAFTA area has been becoming an important outlet for U.S. wheat, especially to Brazil under Title I of P.L. 480. Other important

U.S. exports are dairy products, vegetable oils, feed grains, and tobacco. Brazil and Mexico are by far the largest LAFTA outlets for U.S. agricultural products; other important markets are Colombia, Chile, and Peru.

#### Central American Common Market Small Outlet

The Central American Common Market (CACM) came into being with the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration that became effective June 3, 1961. The treaty was signed by Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras. U.S. exports to the CACM area totaled \$32 million in 1963, slightly above the level in 1962 and only \$4 million above the 1958 level (table 6). U.S. export commodities in 1963 included wheat, animal fats, dairy products, feed grains, and tobacco. These countries produce mainly tropical agricultural products and need to import temperate-zone agricultural products. The drawback, however, is that a substantial part of the agriculture in these Central American Republics is subsistence farming, which results in only a small demand for imported products. The goals of the CACM are similar to those of the EEC. They are to unify the member countries economically, with free movement of capital and labor within the area and a gradual elimination of internal tariff and other trade barriers. CACM aims to develop common commercial and trade policies and regulations for nonmember countries.

#### Ten Countries Take Six-Tenths of U.S. Exports

While U.S. agricultural exports go to over 150 destinations, 10 countries in 1963 accounted for 61 percent of the U.S. total. These 10 markets included both economically developed countries like Japan, United Kingdom, and West Germany and newly-developing countries such as India, Pakistan, and UAR(Egypt). These countries accounted for 68 percent of total dollar sales, and each took over \$100 million of U.S. agricultural products. Seven countries actually took over \$200 million of U.S. farm products (table 7).

1. Japan. Japan was the top market for U.S. agricultural exports in 1963, taking a total of \$651 million, up sharply from \$481 million in 1962. Exports to Japan have been increasing generally in the past 5 years, mostly due to rapid advances in economic activity in that country. Industrial production was 117 percent larger in 1963 than in 1958. Japan's rate of economic growth has averaged about 10 percent a year in this period. In addition, Japan's production of certain commodities in the past year was below that of a year earlier. This necessitated larger imports, especially of grains and oilseeds. Japanese consumers had larger incomes, continued to upgrade their diets in general, and specifically purchased more meat products, with the latter giving a substantial boost to that nation's livestock industry. U.S. exports of feed grains alone (for the livestock industry) increased by over \$30 million in 1963 from a year earlier. Japan was the top market for U.S. cotton, oilseeds, and hides and skins. In addition, it has become an important market for wheat and flour, tobacco, fruits, animal products, and dairy products. Last year, exports were at a 6-year peak for wheat and flour, feed grains, tobacco, oilseeds, and dairy products. The United States supplied about 30 percent of Japan's agricultural imports. Nearly all U.S. agricultural exports to Japan are raw materials for manufacturing or processing.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Central American Common Market:  
Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Costa Rica .....	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.6
El Salvador .....	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.3	7.4	7.0
Guatemala .....	9.5	9.5	8.6	9.5	10.5	10.4
Honduras .....	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.5
Nicaragua .....	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.8	4.2
Total .....	27.6	27.6	26.1	27.9	31.2	31.7

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the 10 leading (in 1963)  
foreign markets: Value by country, calendar years 1958-63

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Japan .....	361	334	485	554	481	651
Canada .....	344	385	1/432	2/491	3/512	4/596
United Kingdom ....	409	425	510	431	408	408
West Germany .....	285	305	355	371	391	361
India .....	176	209	425	260	296	361
Netherlands .....	205	319	320	318	366	357
Italy .....	142	117	159	236	176	207
Pakistan .....	65	56	99	96	91	165
UAR (Egypt) .....	15	77	99	97	171	149
Belgium .....	103	123	137	120	132	132
Total (10) .....	2,105	2,350	3,021	2,974	3,024	3,387
Total (A11) .....	3,854	3,949	4,824	5,030	5,031	5,585
-- Percent --						
10/A11 .....	55	60	63	59	60	61

1/ Includes \$30 million in transit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada and used to finish loading of ships that have moved through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

2/ Includes \$70 million of such shipments.

3/ Includes \$90 million of such shipments.

4/ Includes \$167 million of such shipments.

2. Canada. Agricultural exports to Canada advanced to \$596 million in 1963 from \$512 million a year earlier. About \$167 million and \$90 million, respectively, were shipments of grains and soybeans for storage and eventual loading on vessels that move through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports (table 8). These shipments did not enter Canadian consumption channels. But even after allowing for these intransit shipments, Canada was still the second largest market for U.S. farm products. Canada was the top U.S. market for fruits and vegetables and a large outlet for cotton, vegetable oils, oilseeds, protein meal, meats, hides and skins, and a number of specialty products. A considerable part of the fruits and vegetables either consisted of products not produced in Canada or those shipped to the Canadian market during its off-season.

3. United Kingdom. Agricultural exports to the British market totaled \$408 million in 1963, the same as a year earlier. The United Kingdom was the third ranking export market for U.S. farm products. In earlier years, the United Kingdom was the No. 1 outlet, but its relative importance has declined. Despite somewhat weakened Commonwealth bonds, a number of Commonwealth countries have continued to ship substantial portions of their agricultural production to the United Kingdom because of preferential tariff treatment. Marketing practices established in the past also have helped to maintain a traditional pattern for British agricultural trade. Newly developing countries have found the United Kingdom an attractive market for their products.

U.S. exports of tobacco, oilseeds, vegetables, animal fats, and hides and skins to the United Kingdom increased in 1963 but were somewhat offset by declines in wheat and flour, feed grains, and fruits. In 1963, the United Kingdom was the top market for U.S. tobacco shipments -- \$122 million ---up considerably from \$84 million a year earlier. Exports of soybeans have increased in recent years, rising to \$15 million in 1963 from only \$4 million in 1958.

4. West Germany. Agricultural exports to West Germany declined to \$361 million in 1963 from \$391 million a year earlier, reflecting mainly a sharp drop in demand for feed grains, rice, fruits, and poultry meat. The decline in 1963 was the reversal of continued increases in the previous 5 years. A substantial part of the drop was due to higher duties as a result of the adoption of the EEC common agricultural policy's system of variable import levies. Moreover, West Germany did not have to import as much feed grains as in the previous year when production was sharply limited by adverse weather. U.S. exports of cotton increased to \$35 million in 1963 from only \$15 million a year earlier. A substantial part of this gain was due to more competitive prices, greater free world production, and a gain in EEC consumption. Exports of oilseeds improved because of a rapidly growing German livestock industry and the rapid gain in consumer incomes. Consumers throughout Western Europe have been up-grading their food purchases with more animal products, especially meats, as well as fresh vegetables and fruits. The variable levy severely hindered imports of U.S. poultry meat, and they declined 44 percent in 1963 from 1962. The United States share of the German agricultural import market in 1963 was about 15 percent.

Table 8.--U.S. exports of grains and soybeans to Canada used to finish loading vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports: Value by country, calendar year 1963 1/

Country	Wheat	Soy-beans	Rye	Oats	Barley	Corn	Total
<u>-- Thousand dollars --</u>							
<u>EEC:</u>							
Belgium .....	5,899	---	---	---	---	2,639	8,538
France .....	479	---	---	---	---	---	479
West Germany .....	2,579	1,644	99	---	243	1,066	5,631
Italy .....	---	---	---	163	4,370	4,801	9,334
Netherlands .....	16,629	9,936	2,819	344	878	18,666	49,272
Total EEC .....	25,586	11,580	2,918	507	5,491	27,172	73,254
:							
<u>EFTA:</u>							
United Kingdom .....	2,983	4,296	317	---	793	23,427	31,816
Denmark .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austria .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portugal .....	1,390	---	---	---	---	---	1,390
Total EFTA .....	4,373	4,296	317	---	793	23,427	33,206
:							
<u>Other countries:</u>							
Spain .....	2,291	362	---	---	---	---	2,653
Poland .....	4,009	---	---	---	4,463	7,791	16,263
Nigeria .....	902	---	---	---	---	---	902
UAR-Egypt .....	10,539	529	---	---	---	432	11,500
Venezuela .....	1,905	---	---	---	---	---	1,905
Ireland .....	397	---	---	---	---	6,607	7,004
Madeira Islands ....	589	---	---	---	---	---	589
Turkey .....	1,607	---	---	---	---	---	1,607
Canary Islands ....	1,260	---	---	---	---	---	1,260
Mozambique .....	735	---	---	---	---	---	735
Brazil .....	192	---	---	---	---	---	192
Yugoslavia .....	3,206	---	---	---	---	408	3,614
Japan .....	---	5,697	---	---	---	---	5,697
Israel .....	---	4,444	---	---	1,232	---	5,676
Trieste .....	---	---	---	---	549	---	549
Total other countries .....	27,632	11,032	---	---	6,244	15,238	60,146
:							
Total .....	57,591	26,908	3,235	507	12,528	65,837	166,606
:							

1/ Values are estimated from quantities inspected by USDA grain inspectors prior to loading at Canadian ports. These values can be used to increase country totals for 1963 shown in this publication and in the trade-by-country supplement for 1963.

5. India. U.S. agricultural exports to India totaled \$361 million in 1963 compared with \$296 million a year earlier. They were a record \$425 million in 1960. India continued to be the top outlet for U.S. wheat, mainly P.L. 480 Title I sales for foreign currency. India also was the top market for U.S. rice exports, which totaled \$50 million in 1963 compared with \$31 million in 1962. Exports of cotton increased to \$43 million from \$37 million a year earlier. India continued to be extremely short of agricultural products because of its expanding population and slow rate of agricultural growth. Shipments under Title I of P.L. 480 accounted for about 5 percent of the calorie intake by the Indian people in 1963.

6. The Netherlands. U.S. agricultural exports to The Netherlands declined to \$357 million in 1963 from \$366 million a year earlier. Shipments of oilseeds, protein meal, feed grains, and hides and skins were smaller. The Netherlands has been an important market for U.S. farm products for many years. While much of the exports are transhipped to other nations, the Dutch import certain products to supplement their own production, especially of feed grains and oilseeds. U.S. shipments of wheat and flour in 1963 continued a decline that began in 1961. In 1962, the Common Market adopted a system of variable import levies. Effect of these levies was practical elimination of the Dutch market for U.S. flour.

7. Italy. U.S. agricultural exports to Italy increased to \$207 million in 1963 from \$176 million a year earlier. Substantial increases were noted in feed grains and protein meal, with smaller gains for wheat and flour, fresh fruits and vegetables, and dairy products. Exports under Government-financed programs to Italy in 1963 amounted to \$8.7 million (4 percent); almost all agricultural commodities shipped to Italy in earlier years were under such programs, mainly Title I of P.L. 480. Italy has been an important market for U.S. wheat, feed grains, cotton, oilseeds, protein meal, animal fats, and dairy products.

8. Pakistan. U.S. agricultural exports to Pakistan increased to \$165 million in 1963 from \$91 million in 1962. The increase resulted mainly from a substantial gain in exports of wheat and flour, which rose to \$121 million from \$46 million. Nearly all shipments to Pakistan moved under Food-for-Peace programs, mainly Title I of P.L. 480. Besides wheat and flour, Pakistan took large quantities of vegetable oils and fats, animal fats, dairy products, cotton, and tobacco.

9. UAR(Egypt). Exports to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) declined to \$149 million in 1963 from \$171 million a year earlier, reflecting a drop in shipments of vegetable fats and oils. Wheat and flour was by far the most important commodity, valued at \$115 million in 1963 compared with \$104 million in 1962. Other export commodities were feed grains, tobacco, animal fats and oils, and dairy products.

10. Belgium-Luxembourg. U.S. agricultural exports to the customs union of Belgium-Luxembourg totaled \$132 million in 1963, equaling the previous year's total. The country is an important market for U.S. cotton, feed grains, oilseeds, tobacco, oilcake and meal, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and animal fats. The United States does not compile separate trade figures for each member of the union, treated as a single country.

Regional Trade Statistics

U.S. agricultural exports by country of destination for calendar years 1958-63 are presented in table 9. Information for the 50 leading countries is presented in table 10, where country totals for the 6-year period are supplemented with selected important commodity groupings. These figures include both commercial (dollar) sales and shipments under Government-financed programs. Separate figures have not been compiled for either of these categories, whether arranged in commodity-by-country or country-by-commodity order.

U.S. agricultural imports for calendar years 1958-63 will be included in a future issue. Commodity classification changes for 1963 have delayed compilation of the import data.

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,  
specified calendar years

Country of destination	Year ended December 31							
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Greenland .....	7	8	1	4	0	1/		
Canada (incl. Newfoundland & Labrador) .....	344,372	384,590	432,297	490,708	511,712	596,527		
Miquelon & St. Pierre Islands .....	20	34	21	44	63	34		
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>								
Mexico .....	106,338	61,488	55,915	60,108	63,393	83,460		
Guatemala .....	9,484	9,547	8,537	9,509	10,492	10,371		
El Salvador .....	5,270	5,173	5,830	5,305	7,448	7,043		
Honduras .....	3,955	3,638	3,745	3,956	3,689	4,520		
Nicaragua .....	3,806	2,913	2,825	3,463	4,806	4,249		
Costa Rica .....	4,990	6,420	5,234	5,616	4,814	5,587		
Panama, Republic of .....	10,129	9,490	9,218	10,310	10,293	10,869		
Cuba .....	145,116	132,307	88,591	9,666	331	15,236		
Haiti .....	7,345	7,030	6,736	7,011	8,503	8,444		
Dominican Republic .....	5,766	5,748	4,063	2,542	9,911	21,304		
Colombia .....	25,565	23,603	24,764	25,087	23,977	26,031		
Venezuela .....	83,611	89,304	92,202	89,626	64,914	67,653		
Ecuador .....	5,303	4,696	6,343	7,133	6,110	7,549		
Peru .....	22,310	17,991	18,479	25,406	22,366	19,614		
Bolivia .....	3,312	3,050	6,127	8,228	9,466	14,396		
Chile .....	14,401	10,532	21,802	34,291	27,011	21,843		
Brazil .....	40,119	46,315	44,226	112,220	94,471	100,618		
Paraguay .....	90	273	793	5,247	395	4,298		
Uruguay .....	1,227	15,945	20,616	5,698	3,682	2,013		
Argentina .....	902	2,589	1,796	3,886	2,810	5,576		
Total Latin American Republics ...	499,029	458,042	430,368	434,368	378,299	438,771		
<u>Other Latin America:</u>								
Bahamas .....	4,540	5,790	7,368	7,693	7,821	1,234		
Barbados .....	970	1,182	1,718	1,976	2,100	2,027		
Bermuda .....	4,481	5,193	5,169	5,276	5,547	5,425		
Jamaica .....	8,832	8,479	10,127	10,787	11,715	14,633		
Leeward & Windward Islands .....	1,240	1,150	1,128	2,112	1,833	1,855		
Trinidad & Tobago .....	7,054	6,805	6,859	10,434	11,272	10,196		
British Honduras .....	1,362	1,438	1,716	2,077	2,080	1,860		
French West Indies .....	150	286	512	631	533	904		
Netherlands Antilles .....	9,531	9,632	9,032	8,757	8,712	8,660		
British Guiana .....	2,555	2,457	3,215	3,529	3,597	2,908		
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) .....	1,542	1,895	2,163	2,517	2,628	2,553		
French Guiana .....	7	223	82	36	49	101		
Falkland Islands .....	0	0	1	1	0	1/		
Canal Zone .....	2,082	580	650	662	806	372		
Total Latin America .....	543,445	503,152	482,638	490,856	437,692	499,999		
<u>Europe:</u>								
Iceland .....	2,836	3,086	2,604	3,476	3,416	3,445		
Sweden .....	44,408	36,424	46,456	48,330	46,844	40,800		
Norway .....	24,801	31,835	32,806	30,696	38,877	35,515		
Denmark .....	39,765	63,262	55,380	49,196	63,712	77,195		
United Kingdom .....	409,273	425,434	509,826	430,629	407,554	408,028		
Ireland (Eire) .....	16,493	16,637	19,658	21,672	36,802	24,099		
Netherlands (Holland) .....	205,384	318,559	319,665	317,969	365,829	356,618		
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	102,530	123,037	136,857	119,642	131,754	132,379		
Unidentified Western Europe 2/ .....	0	0	0	8	0	2		
France .....	86,652	62,470	128,157	112,375	86,345	113,887		
West Germany .....	285,464	305,222	354,905	371,200	391,131	361,433		
East Germany .....	290	764	1,019	2,581	1,663	6,070		
Austria .....	20,724	18,253	24,980	20,032	23,126	11,587		
Czechoslovakia .....	558	851	655	4,273	3,896	5,685		
Hungary .....	649	519	462	556	154	16,453		

Continued -

Table 9--U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,  
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<u>Europe - Continued:</u>						
Switzerland .....	36,471	39,407	54,121	63,018	61,554	59,103
Finland .....	11,154	10,324	12,523	14,818	16,734	19,290
Estonia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia .....	0	0	824	2,904	4,886	2,364
Lithuania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland & Danzig .....	79,215	60,698	131,086	63,859	84,538	101,098
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	262	142	1,903	15,180	6,128	6,705
Azores .....	64	146	29	51	556	91
Spain .....	144,418	89,922	113,100	154,266	98,733	122,453
Portugal .....	9,522	7,301	15,244	20,409	23,883	15,484
Gibraltar .....	1	22	10	186	1,028	143
Malta & Gozo .....	1,414	2,629	462	4,358	336	591
Italy .....	141,553	116,723	159,140	235,865	175,671	207,094
Free Territory of Trieste .....	1,275	930	3,056	2,351	444	1,747
Yugoslavia .....	94,657	102,008	34,136	86,649	86,396	121,815
Albania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece .....	24,385	15,796	16,983	34,025	17,973	28,640
Romania .....	572	1,258	143	253	256	137
Bulgaria .....	20	548	52	6	6	91
Turkey .....	55,345	36,969	36,368	70,059	81,099	62,535
Cyprus 3/ .....	---	---	---	---	3,821	1,290
Total Europe .....	1,840,155	1,891,176	2,212,711	2,300,892	2,265,145	2,343,947
<u>Asia:</u>						
Syrian Arab Republic .....	592	715	22,851	16,786	15,799	532
Lebanon .....	7,542	11,837	7,718	7,753	6,323	7,365
Iraq (Mesopotamia) .....	472	2,301	3,352	4,348	3,269	5,430
Iran (Persia) .....	3,926	5,197	11,550	18,339	27,848	25,613
Israel .....	53,617	55,179	56,575	54,340	58,005	65,797
Palestine .....	0	4	1/	22	2	10
Jordan .....	3,615	8,503	10,059	13,647	10,951	16,791
Kuwait .....	1,857	2,464	2,362	2,998	4,635	3,967
Saudi Arabia .....	6,166	5,613	7,043	8,371	10,155	13,519
Other Arabia Peninsula States .....	299	2,520	1,933	940	452	828
Aden .....	49	756	527	306	579	1,187
State of Bahrain .....	712	612	867	1,099	1,087	1,527
Afghanistan .....	1,790	2,483	639	5,162	139	3,290
India .....	175,949	209,073	425,250	259,799	296,149	360,579
Goa, Damao, & Diu 4/ .....	---	---	---	---	0	0
Pakistan .....	65,295	56,450	99,014	95,777	91,000	164,854
Nepal .....	2	0	1	7	0	9
Ceylon .....	15,500	16,093	7,577	9,191	7,499	8,630
Burma .....	544	1,413	1,266	905	474	1,612
Thailand (Siam) .....	8,266	10,318	6,682	14,928	10,222	11,864
Viet-Nam .....	18,708	20,332	22,012	25,827	36,638	38,331
Laos .....	234	71	73	156	350	933
Cambodia .....	1,316	1,571	1,843	3,029	1,309	733
Federation of Malaya .....	1,190	1,159	2,803	5,631	7,327	5,608
Singapore, State of; Br. Borneo .....	3,359	4,024	7,005	6,542	5,732	6,039
Indonesia, Republic of .....	11,935	19,123	23,624	24,598	44,395	44,144
Republic of the Philippines .....	75,695	50,377	65,290	75,995	55,542	55,003
Macao (Macau) .....	10	61	441	588	252	520
Other Portuguese Asia .....	69	22	9	250	0	---
Other Southern & Southeastern Asia .....	30	17	21	30	1	1
China (including Manchuria) .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	110,835	59,688	71,463	87,010	92,407	111,437
Hong Kong .....	25,314	35,263	46,437	51,464	42,255	43,089
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	52,366	53,556	58,367	71,005	72,257	79,009

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, specified calendar years - Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<u>Thousands dollars</u>						
<u>Asia - Continued:</u>						
Japan .....	361,116	334,075	485,303	554,129	481,262	551,311
Kansai & Iampo Islands .....	4,845	4,848	11,193	9,909	11,169	20,301
Total Asia .....	1,013,215	975,723	1,461,210	1,430,680	1,395,584	1,742,913
<u>Australia &amp; Oceania:</u>						
Australia .....	34,050	25,236	33,433	25,900	37,095	35,895
New Guinea (Australian) .....	71	52	173	189	293	304
New Zealand & Western Samoa .....	7,510	8,217	6,740	7,394	6,707	5,103
British Western Pacific Islands ...	93	212	65	39	524	471
French Pacific Islands .....	367	284	457	801	579	1,012
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.	973	879	931	952	553	1,002
Total Australia & Oceania .....	43,064	34,880	41,799	35,625	46,661	43,877
<u>Africa:</u>						
Morocco .....	10,435	12,411	16,384	48,412	33,786	36,559
Algeria .....	587	3,725	1,573	23,859	34,334	29,433
Tunisia .....	3,934	4,830	11,681	32,019	33,235	14,748
Libya .....	1,316	5,290	5,259	3,517	1,327	1,919
United Arab Republic - Egypt .....	15,275	77,382	99,137	97,135	171,218	149,265
Sudan .....	7	90	320	103	3,710	6,090
Canary Islands .....	1,379	4,183	6,758	5,200	3,533	3,358
Other Spanish Africa .....	199	302	406	79	103	136
Federal Republic of Cameroon .....	277	276	649	487	697	523
Other Western Equatorial Africa ...	77	77	30	132	48	112
Other Western Africa .....	1,516	5,532	2,050	2,354	13,253	12,484
Ghana .....	5,656	5,772	7,165	9,084	10,452	7,768
Federation of Nigeria .....	7,741	7,379	8,639	7,381	6,623	8,851
British West Africa & Sierra Leone.	630	625	518	523	618	1,226
Madeira Islands .....	133	486	675	493	691	701
Angola .....	650	746	1,148	1,380	1,700	2,018
Other Western Portuguese Africa ...	49	59	91	120	179	647
Liberia .....	2,975	3,919	3,675	4,688	6,963	7,808
Rep. of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi.	4,628	3,820	4,121	10,563	21,502	34,793
Somali Republic -	---	---	145	140	994	456
Somaliland (Italian Admir.) 5/ ..	32	14	---	---	---	---
British Somaliland 5/ .....	33	0	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia (Abbyssinia) .....	216	3,781	2,369	2,857	2,777	2,744
French Somaliland .....	423	90	397	144	200	200
Seychelles & Dependencies .....	28	29	64	8	7	5
Mauritius & Dependencies .....	80	126	83	119	226	191
British East Africa & Tanganyika ..	392	550	443	6,798	8,522	2,546
Mozambique .....	1,540	1,107	1,564	2,449	1,634	1,980
Malagasy Republic .....	2	47	2	76	254	349
Republic of South Africa .....	9,118	16,001	17,393	19,991	15,035	23,621
The Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	422	606	571	601	615	516
Total Africa .....	69,755	159,755	193,510	280,723	374,546	351,109
Total all countries .....	3,854,033	3,949,318	4,824,187	5,029,732	5,031,403	5,585,406

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

3/ Prior to 1962 included in Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.

4/ Prior to 1962 included in Other Portuguese Asia.

5/ Not separately classified beginning 1960.

Table 10.---. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco,	Vegetable	Oil-cake		
	Total 1/	Wheat and flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains	excl. linters	unmanu- factured	fats and oils	Oilseeds 1/ 3/	and meal (protein meal)
<u>Thousand dollars</u>									
Total									
1958	3,054,033	732,837	98,615	466,018	655,869	354,394	173,567	215,704	24,174
1959	3,949,318	769,586	102,382	554,394	445,201	346,219	200,609	316,572	53,049
1960	4,824,187	1,026,174	147,537	515,115	980,335	378,443	186,280	361,339	45,362
1961	5,029,732	1,293,421	111,126	517,125	874,574	390,794	152,070	366,558	47,470
1962	5,031,403	1,133,865	152,697	788,092	527,866	373,390	204,527	428,354	90,996
1963	5,585,406	1,330,560	177,032	793,618	576,382	403,105	185,317	505,989	124,955
Japan (1)									
1958	361,116	71,963	98	39,421	117,370	10,410	1,294	71,881	82
1959	334,075	61,141	64	22,549	91,321	11,172	1,932	95,453	111
1960	485,363	59,481	16	12,659	215,147	17,324	3,048	104,803	51
1961	554,128	54,854	68	39,954	219,108	23,344	3,013	107,767	4,446
1962	481,362	59,188	20	73,009	110,462	22,125	2,953	111,737	326
1963	651,311	92,107	166	109,389	140,101	27,105	2,795	148,270	959
Canada (2)									
1958	344,372	402	1,878	18,181	28,181	2,467	12,474	26,743	9,064
1959	384,590	3,351	1,900	28,131	19,310	1,564	12,402	37,128	15,236
1960	432,297	12,989	2,335	31,055	44,867	2,396	14,112	42,020	11,200
1961	490,708	27,934	2,775	52,826	47,603	2,425	14,087	48,863	13,409
1962	511,712	27,415	7,274	76,134	46,702	1,712	10,421	62,078	19,859
1963	596,527	50,565	8,336	100,523	46,888	2,860	12,036	75,601	19,292
United Kingdom (3)									
1958	409,273	42,493	1,042	99,023	63,340	124,295	1,140	4,164	118
1959	425,434	33,250	2,286	125,848	32,980	111,212	1,767	8,928	1,979
1960	509,826	35,167	2,765	119,297	71,132	145,181	4,827	11,252	2,087
1961	430,629	27,518	4,129	89,632	53,011	129,409	2,890	8,579	613
1962	407,554	21,687	5,144	135,824	26,013	84,445	1,544	14,027	420
1963	408,028	15,799	6,978	88,221	25,492	122,189	2,449	15,131	466
West Germany (4)									
1958	265,464	36,306	1,607	30,636	48,681	59,946	6,128	22,958	670
1959	305,222	20,164	5,494	57,760	25,306	47,228	20,021	32,345	4,568
1960	354,905	11,440	2,938	52,631	75,785	50,105	27,603	38,084	4,556
1961	371,200	29,605	9,026	37,836	55,382	59,311	19,634	41,367	3,406
1962	391,131	11,834	10,534	75,236	15,036	63,417	7,879	52,568	8,615
1963	361,433	15,926	7,367	44,898	35,432	64,477	7,157	61,090	9,722
India (5)									
1958	175,949	144,070	116	6,977	11,366	2,923	56	0	0
1959	209,073	173,674	99	7,040	15,121	1,937	20	0	0
1960	425,250	272,299	49,418	8,777	88,374	488	20	0	1
1961	259,799	150,202	26,442	6,531	60,151	1,937	1,077	0	1
1962	296,149	206,452	30,799	3,506	37,170	2,564	42	0	67
1963	360,579	247,473	50,040	2,915	43,447	1,954	54	0	47
Netherlands (6)									
1958	205,384	15,544	532	76,777	11,788	11,567	1,358	33,476	968
1959	318,559	17,760	2,948	116,956	9,905	12,047	15,323	64,733	8,501
1960	319,665	19,164	3,241	94,137	32,429	21,080	11,566	64,480	7,350
1961	317,969	39,863	3,880	97,762	22,351	15,954	7,881	54,016	6,533
1962	365,829	29,274	2,437	136,093	11,916	16,123	4,351	66,648	16,715
1963	356,618	23,210	3,284	117,053	13,521	18,209	10,328	54,580	14,038
Italy (7)									
1958	141,553	22,081	21	2,488	59,074	5,809	9,154	2,162	4,481
1959	116,723	17,430	58	7,653	32,056	8,251	6,468	3,741	5,039
1960	159,140	26,607	240	3,792	76,652	4,245	1,492	10,274	2,685
1961	235,865	99,178	246	8,586	65,470	8,455	498	20,197	471
1962	175,671	11,452	6	41,240	39,895	12,834	741	30,839	491
1963	207,094	15,410	47	64,220	34,284	8,392	627	28,284	12,043

Table 10.--J. S. agricultural exports: major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other 1/ 4/
<u>Thousands of dollars</u>									
<b>Total</b>									
1958 .....	255,819	125,363	11,047	151,368	17,012	54,286	55,759	187,796	274,405
1959 .....	240,062	145,390	15,078	176,182	35,855	58,708	62,807	132,957	294,267
1960 .....	248,695	139,946	21,068	175,774	49,656	65,317	76,410	116,964	289,772
1961 .....	271,816	124,409	11,770	181,214	67,270	65,692	86,153	134,008	329,262
1962 .....	285,536	147,946	15,574	147,479	75,785	61,688	82,900	130,071	384,637
1963 .....	276,171	172,726	21,534	172,259	56,849	86,547	74,577	181,480	446,303
:									
<b>Japan (1)</b>									
1958 .....	948	724	787	19,055	5	17	13,464	6,163	7,434
1959 .....	856	513	1,235	21,000	23	39	14,584	3,708	8,374
1960 .....	2,231	1,026	934	26,190	1	573	23,530	6,013	12,336
1961 .....	5,866	963	787	29,422	54	160	29,690	6,363	26,269
1962 .....	8,308	1,652	1,564	16,232	269	49	31,828	9,549	32,091
1963 .....	7,496	2,954	2,084	23,018	2,536	5,606	30,277	12,264	44,182
:									
<b>Canada (2)</b>									
1958 .....	106,957	55,175	5,123	2,657	3,960	8,980	7,192	1,113	53,825
1959 .....	112,405	57,423	7,149	2,304	3,038	10,781	10,298	1,206	60,964
1960 .....	110,884	62,877	5,827	4,103	6,816	16,151	8,309	1,472	54,884
1961 .....	115,054	58,073	6,331	5,015	5,247	21,718	10,640	2,044	56,664
1962 .....	106,117	59,355	5,241	4,501	3,732	19,739	9,422	2,012	49,998
1963 .....	110,171	57,730	7,262	4,377	3,061	30,439	6,076	1,908	59,402
:									
<b>United Kingdom (3)</b>									
1958 .....	20,028	4,141	3	21,183	0	1,486	2,317	37	24,363
1959 .....	19,499	14,913	426	29,440	57	2,787	1,985	6,527	31,550
1960 .....	24,859	17,443	832	35,874	1,043	8,654	2,457	685	26,251
1961 .....	31,268	11,124	133	31,960	1,033	8,611	2,699	627	27,093
1962 .....	33,804	17,003	844	33,911	1,053	7,701	1,938	432	21,764
1963 .....	23,990	28,012	1,056	39,054	1,079	7,710	3,388	606	26,408
:									
<b>West Germany (4)</b>									
1958 .....	29,455	6,207	1,185	4,324	2,397	5,599	8,017	6,506	14,842
1959 .....	18,906	7,163	975	10,392	13,521	7,382	9,744	4,805	19,448
1960 .....	18,714	7,959	4,077	8,168	21,415	6,440	7,687	857	16,446
1961 .....	22,392	7,770	202	9,575	36,655	7,080	9,412	362	22,185
1962 .....	31,127	13,392	2,266	7,382	42,099	6,223	7,521	536	35,466
1963 .....	24,307	14,382	2,844	7,454	22,153	6,948	4,741	2,712	29,823
:									
<b>India (5)</b>									
1958 .....	20	15	1	1	0	6	0	9,901	497
1959 .....	27	18	5	16	1	4	0	10,414	697
1960 .....	20	43	0	3	3	5	6	4,732	1,061
1961 .....	21	203	2	28	4	14	5	8,970	4,211
1962 .....	21	298	3	71	8	14	104	6,813	8,237
1963 .....	137	117	3	116	9	46	28	9,920	4,273
:									
<b>Netherlands (6)</b>									
1958 .....	15,334	1,454	271	12,126	893	6,550	7,676	1	9,069
1959 .....	11,129	2,525	961	20,204	1,742	7,133	8,028	1,847	16,817
1960 .....	11,089	2,227	899	16,886	3,344	6,654	12,791	219	12,109
1961 .....	15,579	3,174	703	17,272	5,674	6,866	8,246	226	11,989
1962 .....	16,195	5,448	350	12,178	7,800	6,666	10,171	191	23,273
1963 .....	16,893	6,284	928	15,149	4,910	8,138	8,231	6,325	35,537
:									
<b>Italy (7)</b>									
1958 .....	506	408	2	21,215	12	6	1,982	5,728	6,424
1959 .....	943	393	0	21,803	2	8	1,409	4,649	6,820
1960 .....	1,480	417	13	17,256	8	85	2,241	3,886	7,767
1961 .....	1,651	583	100	14,459	203	147	2,981	4,611	8,029
1962 .....	2,767	1,596	34	13,988	284	63	1,983	3,761	13,697
1963 .....	3,022	3,931	22	10,979	689	123	2,521	10,283	12,217

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,  
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco	Vegetable fats and oils	Oilseeds	Cil-cake and meal (protein meal)	
	Total 1/	Wheat and: flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains	excl. 1/	unmanu- factured 1/ 2/	linters	factured: 1/ 3/	
<u>Thousands of dollars</u>									
Pakistan (8) :									
1958 .....	65,295	45,698	14,103	0	1,616	235	85	0	
1959 .....	56,450	36,335	7,602	5	2,092	760	8,206	0	
1960 .....	99,014	70,892	12,867	89	1,604	1,448	7,805	0	
1961 .....	95,777	70,057	6,765	78	1,492	1,816	10,968	0	
1962 .....	91,000	46,265	0	3,010	7,335	1,928	25,087	0	
1963 .....	164,854	121,155	8	299	2,594	2,255	28,684	0	
JAR-Egypt (9) :									
1958 .....	15,275	2,122	0	0	0	5,777	7	0	
1959 .....	77,382	46,871	4,901	3,367	0	10,591	3,199	0	
1960 .....	99,137	73,545	48	3,264	0	8,683	4,649	0	
1961 .....	97,135	72,165	54	5,049	0	945	5,074	0	
1962 .....	171,218	103,720	13	20,245	0	8,595	23,598	0	
1963 .....	149,265	115,481	17	9,974	0	10,220	641	0	
Belgium (10) :									
1958 .....	102,530	5,431	846	46,018	12,192	6,613	355	7,278	
1959 .....	123,037	5,617	2,296	57,721	8,382	10,362	228	10,100	
1960 .....	136,857	6,828	1,002	46,664	34,494	9,220	2,211	14,045	
1961 .....	119,642	12,594	1,873	42,080	18,634	8,319	575	11,979	
1962 .....	131,754	6,232	763	60,304	10,783	9,743	136	16,223	
1963 .....	132,379	7,309	2,062	48,420	12,712	9,337	200	15,437	
Spain (11) :									
1958 .....	144,418	4	0	6,152	53,013	3,804	64,307	0	
1959 .....	89,922	0	0	9,941	21,813	4,820	43,523	0	
1960 .....	113,100	13,384	990	8,337	30,556	4	46,432	150	
1961 .....	154,266	64,574	90	25,039	24,770	2,358	23,572	15	
1962 .....	98,733	22,296	0	12,206	18	44	43,172	380	
1963 .....	122,453	5,835	0	52,173	251	1,259	24,660	2,503	
Yugoslavia (12) :									
1958 .....	94,657	43,132	0	131	14,903	0	10,826	1	
1959 .....	102,008	61,420	19	819	18,787	0	11,635	0	
1960 .....	34,136	7,718	1,514	430	11,791	0	5,341	7	
1961 .....	86,649	50,062	649	134	15,778	0	9,430	246	
1962 .....	86,396	50,207	0	4,181	15,189	0	9,061	0	
1963 .....	121,815	77,716	0	7,670	14,165	0	6,407	0	
France (13) :									
1958 .....	86,652	34	4	2,072	65,624	5,565	71	5,138	
1959 .....	62,470	5,702	40	1,627	28,819	4,255	220	8,280	
1960 .....	128,157	670	6	422	93,531	3,607	1,480	8,581	
1961 .....	112,375	10,833	1	311	71,060	4,462	71	886	
1962 .....	86,345	5,461	507	4,719	28,343	3,426	54	6,308	
1963 .....	113,887	11,141	633	1,298	35,608	3,800	93	2,348	
Korea, Rep. (14) :									
1958 .....	110,835	35,096	333	16,832	32,456	0	2,444	6,327	
1959 .....	59,688	15,144	374	0	26,383	0	2,820	3,139	
1960 .....	71,463	25,745	0	655	27,692	0	2,083	3,290	
1961 .....	87,010	26,289	0	10,193	35,512	0	67	2,012	
1962 .....	92,407	30,185	0	11,487	34,263	0	160	2,238	
1963 .....	111,437	50,903	1	8,321	35,745	0	96	0	
Brazil (15) :									
1958 .....	40,119	30,263	0	0	0	323	1,497	3	
1959 .....	46,315	41,257	0	0	0	0	15	1	
1960 .....	44,226	38,926	0	0	0	165	147	8	
1961 .....	112,220	105,682	0	0	0	11	50	2	
1962 .....	94,471	77,472	12	554	0	14	134	3	
1963 .....	102,018	82,164	0	46	0	9	167	0	

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 1/ 4/
<u>Thousand dollars</u>									
Pakistan (8)									
1958 .....	20	28	8	322	10	132	6	2,923	109
1959 .....	19	43	2	735	14	104	0	361	164
1960 .....	22	46	3	2,366	12	68	0	1,529	263
1961 .....	12	145	0	2,713	6	36	6	1,016	667
1962 .....	50	49	3	4,413	9	118	0	1,391	1,342
1963 .....	118	141	19	4,207	45	105	0	3,471	1,753
UAR-Egypt (9)									
1958 .....	26	31	4	6,340	26	5	0	693	239
1959 .....	56	54	13	4,633	189	5	0	2,210	1,293
1960 .....	48	30	10	4,515	462	15	5	1,978	1,885
1961 .....	60	142	10	4,389	313	10	0	3,426	5,498
1962 .....	47	696	10	6,153	235	10	2	3,970	3,911
1963 .....	79	49	11	8,220	660	41	1	2,293	1,576
Belgium (10)									
1956 .....	12,233	1,057	98	2,107	59	681	288	562	5,049
1959 .....	9,862	1,511	343	3,434	82	509	708	1,949	6,587
1960 .....	9,026	1,193	263	2,410	22	335	666	194	5,157
1961 .....	10,527	1,152	155	2,033	81	500	466	226	4,912
1962 .....	10,420	1,559	112	1,230	126	662	95	177	6,749
1963 .....	11,046	3,297	211	1,627	90	661	138	4,987	7,265
Spain (11)									
1958 .....	5	42	0	143	2	0	4	13,598	3,271
1959 .....	0	1,537	0	770	427	9	1	3,172	2,063
1960 .....	13	780	5/	2,999	0	3	285	3,809	2,643
1961 .....	38	94	0	4,933	1	3	654	2,688	2,369
1962 .....	390	696	1	5,746	95	56	553	4,146	5,693
1963 .....	636	2,132	36	7,490	54	175	724	4,389	3,774
Yugoslavia (12)									
1958 .....	0	0	0	4,880	0	1	1,860	13,718	205
1959 .....	443	1,198	0	2,203	0	0	1,897	3,286	185
1960 .....	561	609	0	1,129	0	2	706	4,065	156
1961 .....	515	2	0	2,765	0	0	2,755	3,185	1,087
1962 .....	413	4	1	336	0	2	1,182	2,598	1,592
1963 .....	156	497	0	3,095	0	5/	373	4,260	3,397
France (13)									
1958 .....	2,234	525	22	39	12	1,134	758	171	3,249
1959 .....	3,574	2,013	160	993	12	894	225	53	4,752
1960 .....	5,571	703	2,250	1,860	25	1,571	645	46	6,303
1961 .....	6,602	681	278	554	93	2,889	862	44	4,898
1962 .....	6,223	2,650	262	436	15	3,505	790	354	8,120
1963 .....	9,271	5,163	334	990	50	7,768	795	42	8,716
Korea, Rep. (14)									
1958 .....	36	661	1	1,666	15	58	280	5,423	9,201
1959 .....	52	394	9	1,738	7	43	459	4,234	4,881
1960 .....	29	308	8	1,864	9	21	370	3,687	5,702
1961 .....	38	53	4	1,981	1	4	1,329	3,743	5,778
1962 .....	45	155	7	2,556	2	40	1,143	3,186	6,940
1963 .....	49	106	7	2,016	1	18	1,069	3,935	8,250
Brazil (15)									
1958 .....	19	515	0	15	0	10	0	4,416	3,058
1959 .....	28	1,345	2	15	1	3	0	1,012	2,636
1960 .....	41	474	1	21	0	5/	0	1,949	2,494
1961 .....	40	727	0	18	2	4	0	2,743	2,938
1962 .....	26	2,440	0	11	2	0	0	7,854	5,951
1963 .....	34	291	0	16	3	10	0	9,957	9,320

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco	Vegetable fats and oils	Oil-seeds (protein meal)	Oil-cake and meal
	Total 1/	Wheat and: flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains	excl. unmanu- factured linters	1/ 2/	1/ 3/	
		1/	1/	1/ 2/				
<u>Thousand dollars</u>								
Poland (16)								
1958 .....	79,215	20,346	1	12,347	25,003	0	6,579	835
1959 .....	60,698	17,119	65	13,523	14,323	0	7,297	351
1960 .....	131,086	75,802	1,100	23,990	15,537	1,233	6,217	0
1961 .....	63,859	30,390	161	4,062	16,635	285	3,341	2,104
1962 .....	84,538	29,371	3,003	14,687	20,524	0	7,550	479
1963 .....	101,098	47,053	694	21,780	13,145	2,599	789	2,529
Mexico (17)								
1958 .....	106,338	103	42	46,755	7	3,987	5,577	1,452
1959 .....	61,488	372	69	5,067	14	6,297	610	690
1960 .....	55,915	289	2,040	6,103	5	3,816	772	948
1961 .....	60,108	866	726	6,444	1	4,687	7,259	733
1962 .....	63,393	3,268	23	11,151	43	5,228	979	817
1963 .....	83,460	3,666	255	29,426	23	4,477	664	640
Taiwan (18)								
1958 .....	52,366	16,522	0	39	17,169	2,280	1,335	9,143
1959 .....	53,556	15,938	0	0	20,379	1,752	601	8,468
1960 .....	58,367	17,179	1,610	725	17,498	1,808	129	15,867
1961 .....	71,005	19,888	282	591	26,088	2,438	522	14,047
1962 .....	72,257	19,688	0	1,775	30,643	3,086	1,054	9,317
1963 .....	79,009	27,284	20	747	26,442	2,630	384	14,026
Denmark (19)								
1958 .....	39,765	1,855	86	11,904	1,627	8,302	147	10,542
1959 .....	63,262	2,029	69	25,218	1,281	10,691	37	15,207
1960 .....	55,380	405	102	15,193	3,275	9,152	117	18,232
1961 .....	49,196	139	121	6,302	3,221	10,901	75	18,268
1962 .....	63,712	151	256	10,755	2,048	11,598	55	22,009
1963 .....	77,195	69	214	6,406	1,753	11,097	62	37,197
Venezuela (20)								
1958 .....	83,611	13,375	33	79	166	39	2,856	258
1959 .....	89,304	15,064	648	69	0	332	3,097	679
1960 .....	92,208	15,637	1,021	83	0	1,486	3,297	742
1961 .....	89,626	19,226	185	1,809	2,644	683	3,885	1,489
1962 .....	64,994	12,203	125	1,040	79	761	3,008	1,600
1963 .....	67,653	13,822	48	113	1,565	143	3,312	1,478
Israel (21)								
1958 .....	53,617	12,723	21	13,141	2,965	198	1,916	8,343
1959 .....	55,179	13,161	917	16,157	2,714	215	2,331	15,289
1960 .....	56,575	14,616	1,271	17,802	2,276	333	4,168	13,603
1961 .....	54,340	13,801	947	16,170	962	221	4,099	14,797
1962 .....	58,005	19,809	865	15,843	1,516	379	5,339	11,010
1963 .....	65,797	14,294	1,418	18,818	1,156	404	5,344	19,228
Turkey (22)								
1958 .....	55,345	16,056	0	2,177	0	0	26,199	0
1959 .....	36,969	621	704	0	2	0	30,443	18
1960 .....	36,368	26,575	396	1,289	14	0	5,674	39
1961 .....	70,059	63,217	1,373	473	4	0	2	33
1962 .....	81,099	60,360	0	29	0	0	15,071	141
1963 .....	62,535	31,990	0	1,909	12	0	20,817	1
Switzerland (23)								
1958 .....	36,471	430	273	3,029	5,542	7,797	544	1,124
1959 .....	39,407	561	133	2,960	5,798	8,688	471	1,253
1960 .....	54,121	2,581	337	2,689	15,346	8,829	1,426	2,246
1961 .....	63,018	12,013	536	1,970	14,757	11,073	20	1,358
1962 .....	61,554	9,000	745	8,251	6,684	10,379	18	2,150
1963 .....	59,103	10,681	979	4,250	9,122	9,450	359	1,299

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,  
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
	1/	1/	1/			1/	1/	1/	1/
<u>Thousand dollars</u>									
Poland (16)									
1958 .....	206	1	0	2,959	0	2	2,621	1,011	6,494
1959 .....	0	0	0	4,046	0	0	1,630	1,376	400
1960 .....	23	0	0	2,825	0	0	1,459	1,010	742
1961 .....	17	43	0	3,514	0	0	792	1,092	1,277
1962 .....	10	194	0	4,022	0	1	366	1,091	5,310
1963 .....	0	31	0	4,561	0	53	322	3,061	3,623
Mexico (17)									
1958 .....	3,020	10,313	105	6,502	505	1,343	2,667	5,293	17,995
1959 .....	3,083	9,530	94	2,585	516	2,120	6,236	5,430	18,035
1960 .....	2,906	6,240	188	1,870	94	1,046	5,512	5,650	16,624
1961 .....	2,758	3,851	296	1,967	179	1,219	4,410	6,514	16,863
1962 .....	2,937	2,961	286	1,674	320	1,127	4,075	8,060	19,030
1963 .....	3,551	3,905	344	1,388	179	1,343	3,712	10,064	19,016
Taiwan (18)									
1958 .....	28	2	2	1,810	0	1	359	2,303	1,313
1959 .....	3	13	3	2,371	2	4	59	2,696	1,267
1960 .....	4	34	1	1,430	0	2	145	1,379	556
1961 .....	149	155	1	2,377	8	4	121	3,382	952
1962 .....	38	131	1	2,394	2	21	128	1,707	2,257
1963 .....	6	152	4	3,710	0	5/	606	772	2,226
Denmark (19)									
1958 .....	2,761	72	66	4	5	20	165	3	1,345
1959 .....	3,133	139	96	0	10	9	105	217	1,748
1960 .....	3,741	352	179	3	4	30	72	5	2,062
1961 .....	3,818	370	57	3	5	89	152	36	2,414
1962 .....	5,250	762	84	9	7	19	69	48	2,172
1963 .....	4,710	1,022	138	9	3	52	48	1,199	2,534
Venezuela (20)									
1958 .....	11,261	6,578	821	837	85	4,042	193	16,943	25,670
1959 .....	12,079	6,786	715	1,012	122	5,269	295	17,941	23,695
1960 .....	11,008	5,657	749	744	60	5,204	629	19,709	25,580
1961 .....	9,672	6,538	525	1,125	34	3,170	921	14,753	22,254
1962 .....	7,548	5,661	466	1,135	37	2,398	767	9,418	17,952
1963 .....	7,319	6,680	597	1,105	20	2,219	877	7,289	19,662
Israel (21)									
1958 .....	925	209	3	531	43	168	529	10,767	1,135
1959 .....	351	468	11	97	26	203	313	1,869	1,057
1960 .....	212	49	27	5/	48	132	371	121	1,160
1961 .....	166	100	18	21	54	223	387	901	1,473
1962 .....	180	423	1	26	45	324	304	913	1,028
1963 .....	229	617	71	317	58	1,073	519	1,313	938
Turkey (22)									
1958 .....	11	16	1	53	5/	40	1,860	2,688	6,244
1959 .....	15	20	23	8	2,245	70	1,320	1,333	141
1960 .....	1	3	5/	17	3	23	1,878	353	103
1961 .....	7	85	0	48	10	14	3,134	1,484	175
1962 .....	4	112	5	2,503	0	1	877	1,105	891
1963 .....	15	7	0	3,799	5/	25	1,663	1,052	1,245
Switzerland (23)									
1958 .....	4,994	2,641	67	1,000	4,214	307	728	12	3,732
1959 .....	4,065	2,622	433	923	6,406	355	316	3	4,318
1960 .....	3,974	2,918	469	441	7,539	178	937	14	3,755
1961 .....	3,696	3,195	266	911	6,771	316	1,112	71	4,690
1962 .....	4,656	2,885	306	1,362	6,241	245	500	326	5,476
1963 .....	4,323	2,753	697	2,596	3,320	312	339	1,229	6,470

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco	'Vegetable' fats and oils	Oilseeds	'Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
	Total 1/	Wheat and: flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains	excl. linters	unmanu- factured:	1/ 3/	
	1/	1/	1/ 2/	:	:	:	:	
<u>Thousand dollars</u>								
Philippines (24)								
1958 .....	75,695	20,026	8,520	5	11,595	2,804	400	207
1959 .....	50,377	8,546	62	11	13,373	2,353	264	204
1960 .....	65,290	12,655	1,046	7	21,293	785	299	223
1961 .....	75,995	21,690	16	230	17,113	4,914	481	194
1962 .....	55,542	13,104	4	69	20,936	7	332	19
1963 .....	55,003	18,077	2	612	13,991	24	393	1,688
Indonesia (25)								
1958 .....	11,935	24	5,400	22	4,518	1,159	13	0
1959 .....	19,123	686	11,505	17	3,361	1,666	28	0
1960 .....	23,624	6,056	9,854	8	6,694	129	4	12
1961 .....	24,598	1,124	13,095	8	6,435	2,129	2	0
1962 .....	44,395	3,838	30,094	31	6,281	2,067	21	2
1963 .....	44,144	5,082	29,240	204	6,100	967	84	0
Hong Kong (26)								
1958 .....	25,314	2,261	160	3	13,038	1,797	66	86
1959 .....	35,263	2,560	228	2	16,165	2,923	207	743
1960 .....	46,437	1,585	2,715	5	23,703	2,410	883	497
1961 .....	51,464	1,610	2,028	33	24,193	4,342	1,727	631
1962 .....	42,255	1,585	20	136	11,022	4,137	6,164	936
1963 .....	43,089	1,865	21	3	12,836	5,340	3,525	181
Sweden (27)								
1958 .....	44,408	3,354	269	2,077	11,618	9,518	188	0
1959 .....	36,424	584	380	5,717	5,919	7,827	298	24
1960 .....	46,486	816	469	1,273	12,256	13,801	206	39
1961 .....	48,330	886	402	506	14,386	15,429	72	51
1962 .....	46,844	511	558	1,171	9,477	13,046	456	39
1963 .....	40,880	1,111	528	251	8,548	9,658	847	11
Viet-Nam (28)								
1958 .....	18,708	3,743	580	754	51	2,942	458	0
1959 .....	20,332	4,922	342	5	20	3,134	423	0
1960 .....	22,012	4,317	2,019	3	2,036	2,204	53	0
1961 .....	25,827	4,887	413	2	4,885	2,429	199	5/
1962 .....	36,638	7,205	6,910	14	5,157	2,222	697	0
1963 .....	38,331	4,349	0	2,467	6,797	5,540	2,763	0
Morocco (29)								
1958 .....	10,435	2,032	6	5	1,767	50	3,069	558
1959 .....	12,411	2,047	227	5	932	0	4,612	2,806
1960 .....	16,384	5,348	600	0	1,444	38	5,731	1,313
1961 .....	48,412	28,636	0	8,620	1,960	206	5,484	1,053
1962 .....	33,786	20,164	0	3,471	1,654	219	2,907	1,503
1963 .....	36,559	17,079	0	2	1,168	317	11,358	815
Australia (30)								
1958 .....	34,050	0	0	0	9,190	21,633	755	0
1959 .....	25,236	0	0	0	5,125	16,904	415	0
1960 .....	33,433	0	33	0	8,916	16,558	1,147	3
1961 .....	25,900	2	84	0	6,248	9,921	1,417	22
1962 .....	37,695	8	146	5/	8,039	19,341	1,171	2
1963 .....	35,898	9	167	0	8,855	16,107	2,136	10
Norway (31)								
1958 .....	24,801	4,026	0	5,227	930	5,125	24	2,459
1959 .....	31,835	6,889	0	7,988	622	4,738	19	4,961
1960 .....	32,886	3,814	4	7,131	2,194	5,718	29	5,853
1961 .....	30,696	5,157	90	4,061	2,108	4,992	15	6,495
1962 .....	38,877	4,615	128	8,268	1,523	6,138	14	7,975
1963 .....	35,515	2,456	89	7,482	1,516	5,135	78	7,136
								1,906 2,658

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,  
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products 1/	Other 1/ 4/
<u>Thousand dollars</u>									
Philippines (24)									
1958 .....	776	1,218	7	1,236	15	877	145	24,246	3,046
1959 .....	1,031	1,595	22	1,276	2	225	421	16,379	3,656
1960 .....	1,203	1,621	28	1,244	2	246	262	19,272	4,086
1961 .....	2,351	2,054	34	1,514	0	133	125	20,377	3,504
1962 .....	1,779	956	19	1,266	6	157	85	11,075	5,008
1963 .....	2,733	1,256	51	1,181	41	392	166	8,824	5,092
Indonesia (25)									
1958 .....	33	37	10	55	2	17	0	606	39
1959 .....	62	47	4	68	5	2	0	1,627	45
1960 .....	53	60	8	49	11	5	0	626	55
1961 .....	60	46	0	46	5	13	0	1,451	184
1962 .....	28	39	7	26	17	123	0	1,588	231
1963 .....	25	22	2	38	22	95	0	1,807	456
Hong Kong (26)									
1958 .....	2,408	795	35	30	163	84	8	1,064	3,316
1959 .....	3,830	994	31	68	2,257	357	12	922	3,964
1960 .....	4,767	942	40	59	2,200	567	20	1,026	4,995
1961 .....	5,036	1,031	46	262	3,203	689	3	1,096	5,523
1962 .....	7,145	1,123	77	138	2,760	470	0	859	5,659
1963 .....	7,134	1,175	94	150	2,750	460	27	966	6,513
Sweden (27)									
1958 .....	11,813	1,643	327	109	10	1,345	544	11	1,580
1959 .....	9,785	1,916	602	84	6	783	610	129	1,624
1960 .....	10,672	2,360	1,047	22	15	849	897	14	1,699
1961 .....	9,610	3,061	300	8	17	926	709	26	1,946
1962 .....	12,967	3,615	1,350	42	5	826	330	9	2,270
1963 .....	10,036	4,195	1,663	2	26	994	553	90	2,359
Vietnam (28)									
1958 .....	263	109	3	1	16	87	3	8,964	734
1959 .....	172	89	0	8	18	75	0	9,084	2,040
1960 .....	163	175	5/	12	4	51	0	9,833	1,142
1961 .....	100	138	5/	0	4	12	0	11,362	1,396
1962 .....	94	238	0	1	0	1	0	11,421	2,678
1963 .....	79	205	0	75	1	5	0	10,981	5,069
Morocco (29)									
1958 .....	116	22	10	1,051	0	4	0	1,446	299
1959 .....	89	14	2	1,106	0	1	1	444	125
1960 .....	163	30	3	1,399	0	0	0	138	177
1961 .....	73	115	6	1,076	0	5	0	640	538
1962 .....	44	136	0	1,397	0	0	0	1,029	1,262
1963 .....	125	9	0	1,399	0	0	13	568	3,706
Australia (30)									
1958 .....	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	2,453
1959 .....	5	126	6	4	0	0	6	4	2,641
1960 .....	106	607	834	16	643	1	170	20	4,156
1961 .....	238	2,179	303	8	285	16	156	11	4,666
1962 .....	290	1,140	593	13	75	52	34	33	6,085
1963 .....	108	1,544	870	27	83	10	95	64	4,954
Norway (31)									
1958 .....	4,786	163	266	96	0	44	13	0	690
1959 .....	3,721	274	261	103	0	49	117	13	1,251
1960 .....	4,586	604	258	146	0	28	57	1	1,616
1961 .....	4,418	487	68	222	0	70	87	3	1,955
1962 .....	4,755	989	304	225	3	35	80	13	1,906
1963 .....	4,715	999	533	186	2	126	133	5	2,266

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups,  
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco	Vegetable	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour 2/	Rice, milled 3/	Feed grains 1/2/	excl. linters	urmanu-fats and factured oils 1/3/	Oilseeds	
Thousand dollars								
Congo, Rep. (32)								
1953 .....	4,628	2,446	13	0	0	1,100	3	0
1959 .....	3,820	2,007	32	0	0	444	7	1
1960 .....	4,121	1,687	154	0	0	37	69	5/
1961 .....	10,568	4,132	2,208	30	0	358	3	0
1962 .....	21,502	5,520	3,909	385	0	1,577	156	0
1963 .....	34,793	7,282	4,775	3,579	124	2,391	437	0
Algeria (33)								
1958 .....	587	95	0	4	114	278	0	0
1959 .....	3,725	2,836	0	0	136	340	2	0
1960 .....	1,573	757	63	0	0	270	0	59
1961 .....	23,859	21,650	36	776	26	255	0	0
1962 .....	34,334	23,132	0	2,844	12	76	1,446	0
1963 .....	29,433	20,901	1	0	85	18	4,182	0
Greece (34)								
1958 .....	24,385	8,861	1,100	5,778	60	0	14	48
1959 .....	15,796	6,926	1,076	4,040	13	0	16	0
1960 .....	16,983	5,814	612	5,668	970	0	657	1
1961 .....	34,025	10,038	518	8,455	361	1	4,762	0
1962 .....	17,973	4,747	228	6,157	277	0	1	0
1963 .....	28,640	6,333	618	9,456	95	11	4,844	2
Colombia (35)								
1958 .....	25,565	6,167	1	482	6,534	77	1,004	52
1959 .....	23,603	7,481	1	241	1,176	44	4,988	41
1960 .....	24,764	8,777	600	0	0	3	5,949	61
1961 .....	25,087	9,489	1,386	2,962	0	37	372	190
1962 .....	23,977	9,894	58	19	93	57	2,862	205
1963 .....	26,031	9,015	55	62	644	38	4,184	12
Iran (36)								
1958 .....	3,926	1,210	1	1	0	0	84	0
1959 .....	5,197	581	14	5	0	0	877	0
1960 .....	11,550	3,278	721	2,680	0	0	1,814	1
1961 .....	18,339	11,078	52	912	0	0	2,671	0
1962 .....	27,848	14,657	8	332	8	0	7,148	5/
1963 .....	25,613	12,962	12	328	0	0	7,362	1
Ireland (37)								
1958 .....	16,493	1,414	14	522	591	10,546	0	0
1959 .....	16,637	235	37	3,853	214	8,341	5/	739
1960 .....	19,658	53	41	3,610	1,080	10,761	1	0
1961 .....	21,672	187	54	5,212	454	11,964	1	314
1962 .....	36,802	707	56	11,052	792	18,871	0	1,607
1963 .....	24,099	535	132	5,072	245	12,814	7	1,335
S. Africa, Rep. (38)								
1958 .....	9,118	1	51	0	4,151	40	54	4
1959 .....	16,001	6,384	972	0	2,454	135	57	4
1960 .....	17,393	31	2,751	31	6,857	75	429	0
1961 .....	19,991	4	5,909	32	7,599	293	130	14
1962 .....	15,035	15	6,176	35	4,164	31	109	8
1963 .....	23,621	5,798	8,721	50	3,478	2	55	1
Chile (39)								
1958 .....	14,401	2,212	121	0	1,309	316	132	2
1959 .....	10,532	2,619	628	0	1,171	251	1,505	0
1960 .....	21,802	4,529	2,032	323	9,596	766	1,011	5
1961 .....	34,291	14,677	1,116	948	5,972	1,372	4,032	1
1962 .....	27,011	13,933	1,069	174	129	2,107	5,119	5/
1963 .....	21,840	6,217	955	1	3,494	1,676	1,749	0

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products <u>1/</u>	Other <u>1/</u> <u>4/</u>
Thousand dollars									
Congo, Rep. (32)									
1958 .....	93	128	44	0	1	12	0	75	713
1959 .....	111	125	34	4	2	6	0	94	953
1960 .....	132	319	17	0	72	280	0	565	789
1961 .....	432	344	42	1	109	164	0	941	1,804
1962 .....	321	771	38	1	1,038	341	22	4,203	3,220
1963 .....	88	1,017	5	2	1,945	84	17	9,808	3,239
Algeria (33)									
1958 .....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	86
1959 .....	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	247	103
1960 .....	4	0	3	57	0	0	0	164	196
1961 .....	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	641	441
1962 .....	12	738	0	0	0	0	0	1,257	4,817
1963 .....	41	6	0	76	0	0	0	1,932	2,191
Greece (34)									
1958 .....	5	31	0	158	76	6	328	6,199	1,653
1959 .....	16	360	0	78	238	6	213	1,476	1,224
1960 .....	38	31	0	368	289	3	367	609	1,480
1961 .....	18	20	0	449	369	4	82	606	8,193
1962 .....	15	148	1	231	890	9	298	935	3,672
1963 .....	31	1,017	0	335	2,213	12	249	822	2,049
Colombia (35)									
1958 .....	101	123	1	1,944	2	17	16	3,954	5,090
1959 .....	173	101	4	2,275	0	7	265	1,013	5,790
1960 .....	92	138	17	2,214	1	10	86	1,419	5,396
1961 .....	65	1,031	8	2,650	8	10	79	2,262	4,538
1962 .....	35	305	5	2,233	13	9	37	2,266	5,886
1963 .....	130	173	34	1,616	43	33	63	2,854	7,074
Iran (36)									
1958 .....	155	180	21	1,147	61	41	44	524	457
1959 .....	187	92	16	2,621	59	25	0	435	285
1960 .....	250	253	16	1,802	69	52	9	388	217
1961 .....	82	93	9	2,024	31	10	3	752	622
1962 .....	84	218	6	3,014	5	6	1	867	1,494
1963 .....	84	50	2	3,139	7	10	1	762	893
Ireland (37)									
1958 .....	2,060	99	0	29	0	1	17	12	760
1959 .....	1,792	170	59	154	0	0	21	2	1,020
1960 .....	2,640	73	122	15	0	23	13	7	879
1961 .....	2,379	67	54	254	2	4	4	13	709
1962 .....	2,376	304	17	32	3	0	6	22	957
1963 .....	2,584	341	75	53	1	0	5	20	880
S. Africa, Rep. (38)									
1958 .....	167	584	24	2,412	10	16	30	162	1,412
1959 .....	135	662	46	3,479	0	3	0	256	1,414
1960 .....	152	541	50	4,080	5	21	14	314	2,042
1961 .....	164	531	23	2,825	29	16	8	307	2,107
1962 .....	120	529	33	744	25	5	5/	290	2,751
1963 .....	129	868	60	1,369	140	14	1	418	2,517
Chile (39)									
1958 .....	86	65	10	47	6	9	4	8,518	1,564
1959 .....	54	124	12	399	5	3	40	2,468	1,253
1960 .....	100	153	13	117	13	7	39	1,406	1,692
1961 .....	155	301	11	372	42	6	21	1,580	3,685
1962 .....	127	98	1	445	17	1	0	1,694	2,097
1963 .....	32	79	5	333	9	7	0	3,888	3,395

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco	Vegetable fats and oils	Oilseeds (protein meal)	oil-cake and meal
	Total 1/	Wheat and flour 1/	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 1/2/	exc. unmanu- factured 1/3/			
<u>Thousand dollars</u>								
Dominican Rep. (40):								
1958 .....	5,766	1,134	0	8	79	14	57	5
1959 .....	5,748	1,549	0	8	0	45	48	17
1960 .....	4,063	1,457	0	8	0	1	31	6
1961 .....	2,542	417	0	32	47	3	24	5
1962 .....	9,911	1,395	806	199	24	78	52	8
1963 .....	21,304	2,515	5,703	85	0	102	203	16
Nansei Islands (41):								
1958 .....	4,845	1,006	123	5	16	269	156	3
1959 .....	4,848	863	777	13	13	275	163	216
1960 .....	11,193	1,830	3,483	277	6	73	264	928
1961 .....	9,909	1,544	2,039	2	945	222	267	666
1962 .....	11,169	1,650	3,384	3	27	157	339	1,076
1963 .....	20,301	2,117	11,133	130	38	209	563	1,128
Peru (42):								
1958 .....	22,310	7,901	6,539	1,307	0	176	89	0
1959 .....	17,991	10,585	46	16	17	134	2,163	0
1960 .....	18,479	8,113	4,368	154	130	0	917	1
1961 .....	25,466	14,291	441	769	494	0	2,474	0
1962 .....	22,366	11,197	168	221	147	0	3,056	2
1963 .....	19,614	6,697	201	385	167	0	594	2
Finland (43):								
1958 .....	11,154	3,227	0	1	2,957	2,742	5	0
1959 .....	10,324	1,127	0	315	2,728	3,955	0	0
1960 .....	12,523	0	0	57	4,067	2,658	274	818
1961 .....	14,818	747	0	3	3,843	4,722	2	0
1962 .....	16,734	0	40	3	1,269	5,822	3	2,718
1963 .....	19,290	331	51	1,091	2,140	5,503	4	2,502
Jordan (44):								
1958 .....	3,615	1,574	2	1,053	0	821	2	0
1959 .....	8,508	5,807	4	1,539	0	997	8	0
1960 .....	10,059	7,321	46	1,466	22	997	10	0
1961 .....	13,647	11,633	195	147	0	870	7	0
1962 .....	10,951	8,687	13	18	0	1,177	638	0
1963 .....	16,791	13,538	15	1,495	0	676	553	0
Hungary (45):								
1958 .....	649	0	0	144	0	0	0	0
1959 .....	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960 .....	462	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
1961 .....	556	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1962 .....	154	0	0	5/	0	0	0	13
1963 .....	16,453	7,885	0	5,960	0	0	0	1,030
Portugal (46):								
1958 .....	9,522	847	0	3	2,837	3,600	3	1
1959 .....	7,301	1,751	0	3	603	3,208	3	4
1960 .....	15,244	5,046	1,032	4	3,466	4,641	1	0
1961 .....	20,409	10,898	0	7	3,728	3,617	3	0
1962 .....	23,883	14,578	0	9	1,283	4,511	2	5/
1963 .....	15,484	3,446	964	9	1,739	3,158	2	1
Cuba (47):								
1958 .....	145,116	14,119	39,907	3,998	3,738	0	4,006	3
1959 .....	132,307	15,294	35,013	1,878	2,250	0	4,214	1,252
1960 .....	88,591	12,906	14,288	1,136	3,648	0	3,914	2,277
1961 .....	9,666	241	0	25	0	0	23	0
1962 .....	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963 .....	15,236	0	0	0	0	0	5/	0

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other 1/ 4/
Thousand dollars									
Dominican Rep. (40)									
1958 .....	577	623	482	411	29	174	1	183	1,985
1959 .....	513	536	15	489	17	127	0	249	2,134
1960 .....	324	419	15	439	15	88	0	149	1,111
1961 .....	233	323	7	431	5	51	0	122	842
1962 .....	705	1,333	21	642	280	158	212	673	3,325
1963 .....	906	2,193	41	446	725	235	69	1,906	6,158
Manse Islands (41)									
1958 .....	145	234	9	331	29	94	3	1,579	843
1959 .....	163	284	10	263	31	167	15	686	889
1960 .....	209	239	10	514	32	157	17	1,797	1,357
1961 .....	237	251	11	393	54	129	3	2,159	987
1962 .....	328	349	21	240	107	212	10	1,938	1,128
1963 .....	362	447	16	326	186	410	26	2,020	1,190
Peru (42)									
1958 .....	639	464	50	773	103	159	4	2,196	1,910
1959 .....	338	342	52	1,360	110	96	0	1,152	1,580
1960 .....	380	263	50	870	70	51	60	762	2,286
1961 .....	523	346	78	1,734	112	73	7	1,528	2,587
1962 .....	754	521	65	1,623	129	73	2	1,551	2,837
1963 .....	989	575	82	1,894	366	81	10	3,763	3,779
Finland (43)									
1958 .....	2,042	80	0	23	0	0	26	1	50
1959 .....	1,539	21	179	184	0	0	16	0	260
1960 .....	3,482	73	264	101	0	0	82	2	445
1961 .....	4,276	116	31	9	0	24	92	5/	953
1962 .....	5,345	99	260	8	2	17	122	9	1,017
1963 .....	5,191	199	251	48	3	53	49	2	1,872
Jordan (44)									
1958 .....	16	11	1	0	0	6	0	72	57
1959 .....	6	10	4	0	0	4	0	15	114
1960 .....	7	6	1	0	1	2	0	51	129
1961 .....	10	38	1	0	5/	3	54	344	345
1962 .....	19	27	2	0	0	3	26	167	168
1963 .....	33	25	2	0	2	6	20	133	262
Hungary (45)									
1958 .....	0	0	0	419	0	0	80	0	6
1959 .....	0	0	0	264	0	0	239	0	16
1960 .....	0	0	0	343	0	0	94	0	15
1961 .....	0	0	0	309	0	0	215	0	27
1962 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	64
1963 .....	0	0	0	147	0	0	264	0	36
Portugal (46)									
1958 .....	3	6	0	0	0	2	106	1,805	294
1959 .....	4	17	0	1	0	20	17	1,193	355
1960 .....	5	14	0	46	0	1	94	518	376
1961 .....	3	8	0	47	0	62	34	1,345	648
1962 .....	10	130	5/	8	0	23	0	1,317	1,994
1963 .....	5	1,390	1	1,063	0	25	5	2,257	1,406
Cuba (47)									
1958 .....	8,045	17,849	468	23,818	276	12,003	482	2,202	11,417
1959 .....	5,176	16,172	212	22,712	228	11,393	438	2,587	11,156
1960 .....	1,307	8,438	745	19,672	19	6,405	50	1,005	11,443
1961 .....	251	128	0	5,027	0	37	0	1	3,933
1962 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331
1963 .....	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	2,579	12,649

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Grains and preparations			Cotton	Tobacco,	Vegetable	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
	Total 1/	Wheat and: flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains	excl. linters	unmanu-facts and factured oils	
	1/	1/	1/	1/ 2/	1/	1/ 3/	1/
<u>Thousand dollars</u>							
Tunisia (48)							
1958 .....	3,934	2,549	4	0	0	341	0
1959 .....	4,830	4,356	1	0	0	56	0
1960 .....	11,681	10,237	603	223	0	265	0
1961 .....	32,019	25,934	841	4,426	0	34	0
1962 .....	33,235	24,960	0	3,539	0	374	2,273
1963 .....	14,748	8,947	350	0	228	445	3,682
Jamaica (49)							
1958 .....	8,832	2,338	63	877	340	41	44
1959 .....	8,479	1,893	50	726	144	43	152
1960 .....	10,127	1,371	470	727	628	151	171
1961 .....	10,787	1,102	773	602	537	459	53
1962 .....	11,715	1,226	1,028	861	155	523	56
1963 .....	14,633	1,077	1,642	1,004	222	1,043	44
Bolivia (50)							
1958 .....	3,312	2,418	326	0	0	0	3
1959 .....	3,050	1,250	0	0	358	0	246
1960 .....	6,127	4,002	210	0	886	1	244
1961 .....	8,228	5,719	337	0	657	0	277
1962 .....	9,466	7,092	7	0	751	0	86
1963 .....	14,396	7,450	10	0	787	0	304
E. E. C. 6/							
1958 .....	821,583	79,396	3,010	157,991	197,359	89,500	17,066
1959 .....	926,011	66,673	10,836	241,717	104,468	82,143	42,260
1960 .....	1,098,724	64,709	7,427	197,646	312,891	88,257	44,352
1961 .....	1,157,051	192,073	15,026	186,575	232,897	96,501	28,659
1962 .....	1,150,730	64,253	14,247	317,592	105,973	105,543	13,161
1963 .....	1,171,411	72,996	13,393	275,889	131,557	104,215	18,405
E. F. T. A. 7/							
1958 .....	584,964	55,591	1,670	127,777	92,239	161,360	2,273
1959 .....	621,916	47,286	2,872	178,552	48,911	148,037	2,696
1960 .....	738,923	48,897	4,893	160,780	112,093	189,672	6,608
1961 .....	662,310	57,132	5,319	113,719	97,675	175,683	3,083
1962 .....	665,550	50,986	6,831	177,201	50,438	134,268	2,099
1963 .....	647,792	33,562	9,777	110,029	50,469	163,115	3,951

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and prepa- rations	Vegetables: and prepa- rations	Nuts and prepa- rations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other 1/ 4/
<u>Thousand dollars</u>									
Tunisia (48)									
1958 .....	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1,029	7
1959 .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	399	17
1960 .....	5/	2	0	0	0	0	17	324	10
1961 .....	3	70	0	0	0	0	1	512	198
1962 .....	4	51	0	0	0	0	0	1,730	304
1963 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	793
Jamaica (49)									
1958 .....	405	507	5	197	362	815	6	371	2,438
1959 .....	303	543	5	224	372	740	7	229	3,020
1960 .....	417	690	16	238	311	951	0	346	3,626
1961 .....	473	700	8	355	300	1,264	0	474	3,676
1962 .....	410	879	11	80	400	1,267	6	557	4,239
1963 .....	457	962	4	207	488	1,336	1	1,202	4,936
Bolivia (50)									
1958 .....	22	28	3	113	0	7	0	229	158
1959 .....	25	39	2	884	0	3	0	124	114
1960 .....	19	21	1	412	0	3	0	120	200
1961 .....	20	42	3	615	0	5/	0	244	304
1962 .....	28	148	2	326	2	15	0	317	684
1963 .....	28	106	1	990	1	2	0	2,244	2,458
E. E. C. 6/									
1958 .....	59,762	9,651	1,578	39,811	3,373	13,970	18,721	12,968	38,633
1959 .....	44,414	13,605	2,439	56,826	15,359	15,926	20,114	13,303	54,424
1960 .....	45,880	12,499	7,502	46,580	24,814	15,085	24,030	5,202	47,782
1961 .....	56,751	13,360	1,438	43,893	42,706	17,482	21,987	5,469	52,013
1962 .....	66,732	24,645	3,024	35,214	50,324	17,119	20,560	5,019	67,305
1963 .....	64,539	33,057	4,339	36,199	27,892	23,638	16,426	24,349	93,553
E. F. T. A. 7/									
1958 .....	44,689	8,684	730	22,945	4,229	3,205	4,185	2,866	32,246
1959 .....	40,576	19,936	1,849	30,820	6,480	4,020	3,433	8,260	41,370
1960 .....	48,303	23,793	2,798	36,561	8,642	9,740	4,871	1,455	36,312
1961 .....	53,289	18,349	825	33,166	8,298	10,083	4,929	2,182	39,249
1962 .....	62,164	25,507	2,889	35,557	8,109	8,865	3,041	2,153	35,976
1963 .....	48,815	38,671	4,093	42,910	5,505	9,236	4,615	5,558	41,900

1/ Includes food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

2/ Feed grains: Barley, corn, oats, and grain sorghums, excluding products.

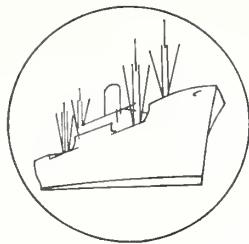
3/ Excludes essential oils which are included in "other".

4/ Other commodities: Mainly feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, sugar and related products, and live animals.

5/ Less than \$500.

6/ The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy.

7/ The European Free Trade Association includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.



## SPECIAL in this issue

### THE USE AND LIMITATIONS OF IMPORT COVERAGE STATISTICS

by

John P. Bogumill 1/

Use of import coverage (or "foreign exchange cushion") statistics as an aid in assessing a country's general external economic health has increased recently. (See fig. 1.) U.S. exporters, Government officials and agricultural producers may use these statistics as an indicator of a foreign country's potential to import commercially U.S. agricultural, and other, products. These statistics measure a country's gold and foreign exchange reserves as the number of months' imports they could finance, or it expresses reserves as a ratio of annual imports. The foreign exchange cushion is an improvement over other measures formerly used (e.g., the absolute level of gold and foreign exchange reserves) in that it moves in the general direction, at least, of relating external resources to requirements. That is, it relates foreign exchange reserves to import performance. These statistics are also easily computable and readily understandable economic indicators.

Import coverage statistics are useful in measuring changes in financial conditions from one year to the next, but they need to be used in conjunction with other economic indicators in evaluating a country's relative capacity to finance imports. For example, South Viet-Nam's reserve position is considerably better than Japan's, when judged merely by months of import coverage; but, based on other information, Japan is a better potential customer than South Viet-Nam. In the case of Taiwan, reserves increased 90 percent during the past year, indicating that it is a growing potential market. A more extensive review of the external financial situation of Taiwan confirms this assessment.

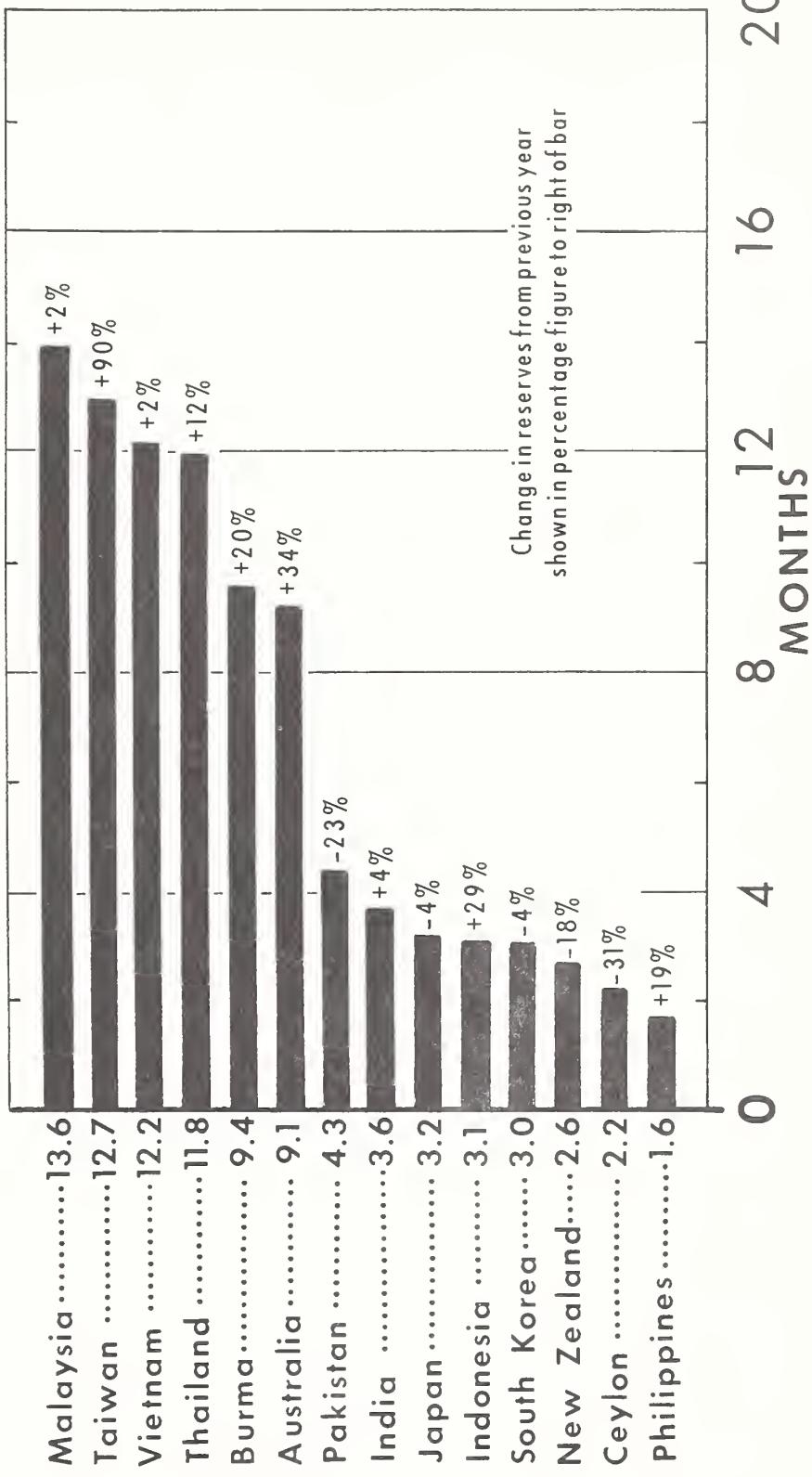
Import coverage statistics are computed for various countries and are published at irregular intervals in staff papers and research papers of such agencies as the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and some private concerns such as the First National City Bank of New York. None of the agencies publishes the statistics in regular periodical issues, however. Economists, Government officials, exporters, and others working in the general field of international trade may make frequent use of these statistics as a handy guide to a country's external economic condition. The U.S. Department of Agriculture uses them in connection with background research undertaken to determine the feasibility of instituting various food export

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# THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CUSHION

Number of Months' Imports that Current Exchange Reserves Could Buy



BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS  
JUNE 1964, INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2969-64 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 1

programs in developing nations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480). Experience with import coverage statistics has revealed certain limitations of applicability.

The import coverage (or foreign exchange cushion) statistics are generated in the following manner: A nation's record of imports is determined for the preceding 12-month period and the average monthly rate of imports is computed on this basis. 2/ The nation's holdings of gold and convertible foreign exchange are determined, and this figure is divided by the average monthly import rate to yield number of months of import coverage. The utility of these statistics for analytical purposes is limited by both mechanical and conceptual considerations.

Mechanical considerations. Non-recurring disequilibrating events may inject a bias which shows up in the level of reserves. Such situations are most likely to occur in countries with foreign trade oriented economies, especially developing nations. A developing nation, for example, may receive a large, one-time transfer payment which boosts reserves above normal levels; or a natural calamity, such as a crop failure, may force a sudden drawdown of reserves. Foreign exchange cushion statistics are seldom adjusted to compensate for such unusual occurrences nor are they seasonally adjusted.

Calculation of the average monthly import rate by the simple method outlined above does not allow for current trends and developments having rather predictable effects. For example, if a nation's imports have been steadily increasing over the past year and are expected to continue increasing, it becomes misleading to base the future monthly rate of imports on a past average. The investigator may know of important trade policies or agreements, not yet implemented, which are likely to affect imports; but, there is no easy way to incorporate this information in the computation of import coverage statistics.

The limitations noted above are not unique to import coverage statistics. The data could be seasonally adjusted, and trends could be projected. Any attempt, however, to incorporate special information about trade policies, etc., would require a subjective evaluation of its relevance and result in a consequent loss of mathematical precision. The presence of mechanical defects argues for improvement in calculation of the statistics rather than against their use. These considerations are secondary, though, to the conceptual difficulties which arise in the use of these statistics.

Conceptual considerations. It is necessary to begin with some agreement as to the purpose of official gold and foreign exchange reserves. 3/ It might be assumed that such funds are held primarily as a reserve to pay for any future excess of imports over exports, just as a householder will hold a bank account to pay for purchases not covered by his current income. Similarly, within

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2/ The implication is that future import performance will be about the same as past performance. At least it is assumed that this is implied, since the import coverage statistics are generally used as an indicator of present or potential external economic conditions.

3/ Official reserves are those controlled by the central bank or exchange authority; this definition excludes holdings of commercial banks.

the context of the specific problem of assessing a nation's potential to import U.S. products, it may be assumed that the countries with the highest levels of reserves in relation to imports (i.e. the most months of import coverage) are better prospective customers because of greater ability to pay. 4/ However, examination of the existing international monetary system leads one to a different view of the purpose of official gold and foreign exchange reserves. The relaxation of exchange controls, which has occurred over much of the world since the end of World War II, makes it possible for exporters to extend international credit with comparatively little risk of personal loss. Most important trading countries have developed institutions to provide their exporters with guarantees against many of the risks involved in granting credit to importers abroad. For example, the Export-Import Bank performs this function for U.S. exporters. Financial institutions with world wide connections allow exporters to dispose of commercial paper with relative ease. Importers may have access to money markets in countries with convertible currencies. The well developed commercial banking systems of England and the United States, with their elaborate and efficient network of international connections, make London and New York key centers for obtaining trade credit, thereby facilitating the settlement of trade balances. Thus, from the point of view of the exchange authority, the transactions motive for holding foreign exchange reserves becomes relatively unimportant.

Countries use official foreign exchange reserves primarily to compensate for disequilibria in their balance of payments and secondarily, over the very short term, to intervene in the foreign exchange market to keep exchange rates within prescribed margins. That is to say, reserves are used as a buffer, to isolate the domestic economy from external disturbances of an economic sort or to permit certain influences to act within the domestic economy free of external pressure. The adequacy of reserves must be judged not in relation to historical import levels but rather must be measured against the nature of the disequilibrating forces, real or potential, which they may be called upon to counteract. These forces may be classified in 4 main groups: (1) seasonal disturbances and/or business cycles, (2) structural changes, (3) domestic policies inimical to balance-of-payments objectives, and (4) destabilizing speculation. Instances of the first 2 types may occur in the country being considered, or abroad. In the case of domestic disturbances of the first type, for example, the exchange authority buys or sells foreign exchange against local currency in order to maintain the exchange rate within narrowly fixed limits during periods of disturbance known or believed to be temporary. In the second and third cases, the exchange authority will buy or sell reserves to balance the nation's external accounts while the economy adjusts to structural changes (e.g., a change in foreign consumer demand for the country's exports) or will use reserves to finance an external deficit while politically desirable domestic policies are allowed to operate to produce results such as full employment, economic growth, and price stability. The last case, destabilizing speculation may occur in connection with any of the first three, especially when the remedial action called for in each case is delayed or is inadequately applied; or speculation may occur for any of the many nebulous reasons that affect confidence in the

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4/ It has been demonstrated empirically that the demand for U.S. agricultural products does not rise proportionately with a rise in foreign exchange reserves, especially in the upper ranges. See Goolsby, O. Halbert, Foreign Gold and Exchange Reserves: Current Situation and Long-Term Trends. ERS-USDA, May 1964.

status quo. In any event, when destabilizing speculation occurs, exchange reserves are used to buy local currency in order to discourage belief in any permanent impairment in the external value of the currency.

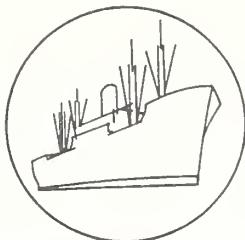
A nation which finds itself in any of the 4 situations indicated above may have available to it resources, in addition to official reserves, to counteract disequilibria in the balance of payments. Such resources may take the form of international credit arrangements; e.g., standby credits extended by international lending institutions or by foreign commercial banks, foreign aid, or central bank "swap" arrangements.<sup>5/</sup> The sum of these resources, including reserves, is international liquidity. Some of the additional types of liquidity are not, however, precisely measureable since they may be attended by varying degrees of conditionality. To the extent, then, that a nation has available to it this additional liquidity, the level of reserves, as measured by months of import coverage, loses some of its significance. Reserves come to be seen as only one of a number of resources which may be brought to bear on the problem of isolating the domestic economy from external disequilibria. Indeed, the level of non-reserve type liquidity may be most important to the specific issue of assessing import potential.

To conclude, import coverage statistics, when used alone, are not an adequate indicator for assessing external economic position or for the more specific task of determining potential for the importation of U.S. agricultural products. They need to be supplemented by other, possibly more pertinent, economic information. For example, information on historical balance-of-payments performance may give some indication as to whether a current change in the level of external economic activity is cyclical or secular; information as to total international liquidity available to the country will more nearly equate potential resources to potential needs; domestic economic data may indicate something about forces which underlie, and perhaps cause, balance-of-payments disequilibrium.

Import coverage statistics may usefully contribute, however, to the making of temporal comparisons for a particular country. If import coverage improves over a certain period, it may indicate that a country has successfully reduced import levels and/or has earned enough additional foreign exchange to be able to maintain or increase present import levels. If we also know, for example, that import regulations have not been made more restrictive and/or discriminatory trade arrangements have not been extended, and that external liquidity other than reserves has not been impaired or reduced, then an increase in months of import coverage may indeed be indicative of increased import potential. Import coverage statistics can, with some improvement in computation (e.g., seasonal adjustment), be an extremely useful analytical tool when used in conjunction with other economic data.

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<sup>5/</sup> So called "swap" arrangements are bilateral short-term credit arrangements between central banks. These have achieved some importance among the industrialized nations and were used to support sterling in March 1961 and early 1963, and to assist Canada in mid-1962. The U.S. Federal Reserve System has reciprocal "swap" arrangements with 10 foreign central banks and credit in excess of \$1 billion equivalent is available to the United States through this mechanism. Some smaller nations have concluded such arrangements on a more limited basis.



## Export Highlights

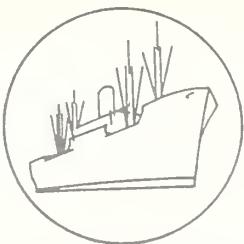
### EXPORTS COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION

A large part of U.S. agricultural production is marketed overseas. It is estimated that 80 million acres were used in 1964 to produce crops for export, up 27 percent from 1962. This is equivalent to 1 out of every 4 acres harvested in the United States. Moreover, exports in fiscal year 1963-64 represented about one-sixth of cash receipts from farm marketings. The export market is much more significant for individual commodities. In fiscal year 1963-64, three-fourths of U.S. wheat output was exported; about two-thirds of the rice; three-fifths of the nonfat dry milk; over two-fifths of the dry edible peas, tallow, soybeans, and hops; around a third of the rye, cotton, and dried prunes; over one-fourth of the lard, dried whole milk, and tobacco; one-fifth of the cotton-seed, raisins, and dry edible beans; and one-sixth of the grain sorghums and barley grain. About one-tenth of the flaxseed and corn production was marketed overseas. (However, in terms of farm sales, corn exports were equivalent to 23 percent.) The commodities listed in table 11 represent over three-fourths of the value of agricultural exports in 1963-64.

The relative importance of the overseas market to American agricultural producers has been increasing in the past few years. Last year's wheat exports equivalent to three-fourths of production contrasted with an average of two-fifths in the 1959-61 period. For rice, last year's two-thirds compared the 1959-61 average of about half. Other notable gains occurred for nonfat dry milk, tallow, soybeans, hops, rye, lard, and corn. Exports as a share of production were slightly lower last year for cotton, tobacco, and flaxseed. Yet on an overall basis, the 80 million acres producing for export in 1964 totaled 43 percent more than the average acreage used in 1958-60.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports of specified commodities compared with production: Quantity  
fiscal years 1959-61 average, 1962, 1963, and 1964

Commodity	Unit	Production			Exports - fiscal years ending June 30			Share of production exported fiscal years ending June 30		
		1958-60		1961	1962	Average : 1959-61	1962	1963	1962	1963
										Percent
		-- Million units --				-- Million units --				
Wheat, incl. flour equiv...:Bu.		1,317.7	1,234.7	1,093.7	1,137.6	537.2	719.0	637.1	849.1	41
Rice (milled basis) :Cwt.		35.7	37.9	46.2	49.1	18.7	20.4	24.2	31.8	52
Nonfat dry milk :Lb.		1,750.7	2,019.8	2,225.8	2,131.0	601.4	812.2	991.2	1,315.3	34
Dried edible peas :Cwt.		3.3	3.5	5.0	4.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	58
Tallow :Lb.		3,798.3	3,946.0	4,147.0	4,450.0	1,575.0	1,631.5	1,441.4	1,921.0	41
Soybeans :Bu.		559.0	679.6	669.2	701.5	216.9	236.6	297.0	290.7	39
Hops :Lb.		49.3	35.5	44.2	51.4	18.1	18.3	20.2	21.0	37
Rye, grain :Bu.		29.0	27.5	40.8	29.4	7.2	7.5	20.7	10.0	25
Cotton :Bale:		13.5	14.3	14.9	15.5	5.6	4.8	3.6	5.1	41
Dried prunes :Lb.		252.7	284.0	306.0	270.0	70.5	85.8	86.7	81.3	28
Lard :Lb.		2,629.7	2,471.0	2,464.0	2,425.0	543.2	432.9	444.3	668.4	21
Dried whole milk :Lb.		92.0	82.0	79.0	79.0	25.4	14.4	34.3	22.2	28
Tobacco (farm sales weight):Lb.		1,832.0	2,061.0	2,314.4	2,271.9	540.2	587.6	535.6	601.1	29
Cottonseed :Ton		5.6	6.0	6.1	6.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	23
Raisins :Lb.		402.0	456.0	382.0	522.0	83.5	127.9	90.4	110.0	21
Dried edible beans :Cwt.		18.4	20.3	18.6	20.7	3.2	1.7	3.7	4.2	17
Grain sorghum :Bu.		609.0	479.8	509.7	583.5	93.0	85.8	118.8	99.2	15
Barley, grain :Bu.		439.3	395.7	436.4	399.9	103.2	82.1	64.5	67.3	23
Flaxseed :Bu.		30.8	22.2	32.2	31.5	7.1	1.5	4.3	3.6	23
Corn :Bu.		3,696.3	3,625.5	3,636.7	4,081.8	226.6	391.1	396.7	453.2	6



## Import Highlights

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### NEW U.S. MEAT IMPORT LEGISLATION ENACTED

Public Law 88-482, signed by the President on August 22, directs him to impose a quota on U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of cattle, goats, and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota.

The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.

Before the first day of each quarter in the year, the Secretary will also estimate the total quantity of these commodities that would be imported during that year if no quota restrictions were in effect. If this estimate indicates an import rise of 10 percent or more above the adjusted base quota, the President is required to proclaim this import quota for that year.

The President may suspend any proclamation of a quota, or increase the total quantity proclaimed, if he determines that (1) such action is required by the overriding economic or national security interests of the United States, with special weight for the importance to the nation of the domestic livestock industry's economic well-being; (2) the supply of the commodities will be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices; or (3) trade agreements entered into after the law was passed ensure that the policy set forth in the law will be carried out.

The Secretary of Agriculture is to allocate any quota among supplying countries on the basis of the shares they supplied to the United States during a representative period, except that he may take due account of special factors that have affected the trade in the commodities involved, or that may do so. He will certify these allocations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The United States imported 17 percent less beef and veal and 39 percent less mutton, goat, and lamb during the January-July period of 1964 than in the like 7 months of 1963. (Lamb is excluded from the provisions of P.L. 88-482.) January-July imports of beef and veal declined to 483 million pounds (product weight) in 1964 from 581 million pounds in 1963; and imports of mutton, goat, and lamb, to 36 million pounds from 60 million (table 12). Combined imports of all of these meats were 19 percent smaller. U.S. takings were down by the same percentage from Australia and New Zealand, the 2 largest suppliers.

Table 12.--U.S. imports of beef and veal and fresh, chilled, or frozen mutton, goat, and lamb: Quantity by country of origin, January-July 1963 and 1964

Country of origin	January-July 1963		January-July 1964	
	Beef and veal	Mutton, goat, and lamb	Beef and veal	Mutton, goat, and lamb
	<u>-- 1,000 pounds --</u>			
Canada .....	10,817	16	14,341	5
Mexico .....	39,795	---	30,705	---
Guatemala ....	7,711	---	6,634	---
Honduras .....	5,416	---	4,954	---
Nicaragua ....	15,816	---	14,344	---
Costa Rica ...	9,245	---	11,139	---
Brazil .....	2,480	---	4,442	---
Paraguay .....	6,586	---	5,284	---
Uruguay .....	8,469	---	8,867	---
Argentina ....	45,842	---	36,491	---
Ireland .....	39,930	7	17,816	---
Australia ....	253,065	50,139	231,989	28,881
New Zealand ..	130,843	9,228	93,658	6,688
Other .....	4,625	193	2,768	676
Total .....	580,640	59,583	483,432	36,250

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1962 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	1963	Quantity	1964	Value	July 17
	No.	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>						
<b>Animals, live:</b>						
Cattle .....	No.	2	4	971	1,247	
Cattle, live -						
Baby chicks .....	No.	2,315	1,992	727	681	
Other live poultry .....	Ib.	401	774	125	280	
Other .....	Ib.	2/	2/	326	344	
Total animals, live .....		---	---	2,149	2,552	
<b>Dairy products:</b>						
Lactiduous milk fat .....	Ib.	1,613	2,426	796	1,311	
Butter (except dehydrated) .....	Ib.	4,098	9,456	1,863	3,781	
Cheese, including donations .....	Ib.	1,048	1,010	382	476	
Infants' and dietary foods, chiefly milk .....	Ib.	1,874	1,678	954	996	
Milk -						
Condensed sweetened .....	Ib.	5,167	5,418	1,187	1,320	
Dried whole .....	Ib.	1,745	2,402	870	522	
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations .....	Ib.	4,561	3,315	695	505	
Lionfat dry, including donations .....	Ib.	112,010	108,499	9,631	9,047	
Other .....	Ib.	2/	2/	286	588	
Total dairy products .....		---	---	16,664	18,546	
<b>Fats, oils, and greases:</b>						
Lard .....	Ib.	52,387	45,809	4,400	4,373	
Tallow, edible .....	Ib.	20	681	3	67	
Other edible fats, oils, and greases .....	Ib.	655	515	98	79	
Tallow, inedible .....	Ib.	150,806	239,072	9,871	16,201	
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases .....	Ib.	28,115	23,771	1,076	1,791	
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Ib.	231,003	309,848	16,248	22,511	
<b>Meat and meat products:</b>						
Beef and veal .....	Ib.	1,947	3,755	901	1,477	
Pork .....	Ib.	8,137	8,557	2,216	2,506	
Sausage casings .....	Ib.	1,875	1,105	906	696	
Variety meats .....	Ib.	11,432	16,816	2,228	3,487	
Other (including meat extracts) .....	Ib.	1,344	962	549	390	
Total meat and products (except poultry) .....	Ib.	24,725	31,175	7,100	8,256	
<b>Poultry products:</b>						
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved .....	Ib.	546	414	600	485	
EGGS in the shell -						
Hatching .....	Doz.	609	503	677	631	
Other .....	Doz.	419	81	139	30	
Poultry meat -						
Chickens, fresh or frozen .....	Ib.	12,085	13,036	3,010	2,856	
Turkeys, fresh or frozen .....	Ib.	1,287	3,024	490	1,077	
Other, fresh or frozen .....	Ib.	513	551	184	145	
Dressed .....	Ib.	1,297	2,033	365	552	
Total poultry products .....		---	---	5,465	5,778	

Continued -

Table 13.--U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	1963	Quantity	1964	Value	July 1/	1963	Value	1964
			Thousands		Thousands		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
<u>Other animal products:</u>									
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	79		133	97				95
Gelatin, edible .....	Ib.	255		345	610				801
Hair, raw or dressed, new .....	Ib.	230		496	237				152
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	958		1,419	5,726				7,890
Honey .....	Ib.	1,545		463	292				106
Wool, unmanufactured .....	C.Ib.	725		76	709				102
Other .....	2/	---		2/	1,222				2,027
Total other animal products .....	---	---		---	£,893				11,173
Total animals and animal products .....	---	---		---	56,619				62,116
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>									
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured:</u>									
Cotton .....	R.Bale	183		696	25,009				90,996
Linters .....	R.Bale	24		19	940				519
Total cotton and linters .....	R.Bale	217		715	25,449				91,515
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>									
<u>Canned -</u>									
Fruit cocktail .....	Ib.	7,160		4,026	1,038				706
Leaches .....	Ib.	3,796		2,235	499				277
Years .....	Ib.	388		183	69				39
Pineapples .....	Ib.	10,628		12,690	1,488				1,813
Other .....	Ib.	1,975		3,188	252				617
Total canned fruits .....	Ib.	22,947		22,322	3,509				3,452
<u>Dried -</u>									
Frises .....	Ib.	4,420		4,606	921				982
Raisins and currents .....	Ib.	6,158		5,613	1,101				1,035
Other .....	Ib.	571		1,029	212				276
Total dried fruits .....	Ib.	11,159		11,248	2,294				2,294
<u>Fresh -</u>									
Fishes .....	Ib.	2,589		2,187	247				208
Berries .....	Ib.	2,424		4,796	481				868
Grapefruit .....	Ib.	10,130		7,851	888				570
Grapes .....	Ib.	9,001		9,035	1,316				1,459
Lemons and limes .....	Ib.	30,568		30,710	2,755				2,022
Oranges and tangerines .....	Ib.	48,299		26,470	4,624				2,321
Years .....	Ib.	764		3,357	73				347
Other .....	Ib.	57,316		50,850	3,170				3,249
Total fresh fruits .....	Ib.	161,201		125,026	12,554				11,044
<u>Fruit juices -</u>									
Guavafruit .....	Gal.	442		287	438				350
Orange .....	Gal.	918		586	2,286				1,649
Other .....	Gal.	1,605		872	1,724				1,069
Total fruit juices .....	Gal.	2,066		1,745	4,448				3,068
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Ib.	1,607		628	351				123
Other .....	2/	---		2/	200				374
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---		---	24,305				20,355

Continued -

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
<u>Grains and Ingerations:</u>					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,443	1,782	1,295	1,848
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	35,555	32,793	48,013	44,266
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,877	12,628	10,466	14,889
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,501		1,122	191
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,182	1,197	60,898	60,994
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	237	175	485	359
Corn grits and hominy	Ib.	3,954	3,488	168	143
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Ovt.	357	187	1,480	716
Cornstarch	Ib.	5,356	8,402	453	624
Catmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Ib.	898	369	122	30
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,224	1,225	63,606	62,866
Rice -					
Milled, including donations	Ib.	244,283	122,035	16,182	8,755
Faddy or rough	Ib.	4,06	311	38	30
Total rice (milled basis)	Ib.	244,247	122,238	16,220	8,785
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	638	120	820	167
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	51,519	52,761	91,402	91,719
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Ovt.	2,366	2,172	10,194	8,753
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	56,881	57,757	101,596	100,472
Bakery products	Ib.	856	1,274	344	515
Other	Ib.	2/	2/	1,157	976
Total Grains and preparations		---	---	182,743	173,781
<u>Oilseeds and products:</u>					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cottonseed oil	Bu.	17,998	21,199	2,306	2,409
Soybean oil	Ib.	82,201	127,081	8,656	13,005
Other	Ib.	13,983	29,117	1,830	3,385
Total oils (except essential)	Ib.	114,182	177,297	12,792	18,799
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	240	542	720	1,137
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	14,254	11,911	38,175	31,166
Other	Ib.	20,670	26,005	1,426	1,181
Total oilseeds		---	---	40,321	33,884
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	121	123	9,500	11,528
Total oilseeds and products		---	---	62,613	64,511
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Burley	Ib.	1,978	3,942	1,643	2,449
Cigar wrapper	Ib.	515	321	901	955
Derk-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Ib.	1,575	621	878	277
Flue-cured	Ib.	26,131	25,120	19,195	20,972
Maryland	Ib.	1,832	532	1,140	462
Other	Ib.	1,184	2,218	699	984
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Ib.	33,215	32,754	24,456	26,099

Continued -

Table 13.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity	July 1/		Value 1964 1,000 dollars
			1963	1964	
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
Canned —			Thousands	Thousands	
Asparagus .....	Lb.	10,462	4,522	2,653	1,210
Soups .....	Lb.	1,597	1,244	303	227
Tomato juice .....	Lb.	2,766	2,476	220	246
Tomato paste and puree .....	Lb.	779	586	162	124
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes .....	Lb.	41	50	6	7
Other .....	Lb.	3,721	3,737	492	575
Total canned vegetables .....	Lb.	19,369	12,616	3,836	2,389
Dry, ripe beans, including donations .....	Lb.	62,000	31,489	4,629	2,466
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) .....	Lb.	3,899	9,239	259	558
Fresh —					
Lettuce .....	Lb.	5,346	4,863	314	218
Onions .....	Lb.	8,521	7,318	374	271
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	48,662	28,796	982	1,266
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	12,434	11,229	1,462	1,223
Other .....	Lb.	16,744	15,190	953	865
Total fresh vegetables .....	Lb.	91,707	67,396	4,085	3,843
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) .....	Lb.	1,762	1,436	354	276
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated .....	Lb.	1,490	1,626	681	644
Vegetable seasonings .....	Lb.	262	747	218	452
Other .....	Lb.	2/	2/	1,280	1,250
Total vegetables and preparations .....		---	---	15,342	11,978
<u>Other vegetable products:</u>					
Coffee .....	Lb.	1,971	1,907	2,191	2,783
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude .....	Lb.	445	270	426	242
Essential oils, natural .....	Lb.	527	786	1,114	1,687
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal) .....	S.Ton	95	81	5,325	5,149
Flavoring sirups for beverages .....	Gal.	83	128	582	623
Hops .....	Lb.	155	459	111	301
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	2/	2/	316	278
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	5,513	9,834	755	1,549
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.	4,580	5,536	1,031	1,288
Spices .....	Lb.	290	386	200	257
Other, including donations .....	---	2/	2/	5,252	7,787
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	17,523	21,944
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	353,931	410,182
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....	---	---	---	410,550	479,200
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....	---	---	---	1,384,587	1,608,843
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....	---	---	---	1,795,137	2,088,142

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	1963	Quantity	1964	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>					
<b>Animals, live:</b>					
Cattle, dutiable	Lb.	25	10	2,016	888
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	569	534
Horses	No.	1	2/	501	396
Other (including live poultry)			3/	56	91
Total animals, live		---	---	3,142	1,909
<b>Dairy products:</b>					
Butter	Lb.	27	21	14	10
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	195	187	94	95
Cheddar	Lb.	89	50	40	23
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	205	222	133	103
Emonino	Lb.	1,075	813	473	470
Swiss	Lb.	1,421	1,138	739	642
Other	Lb.	2,644	1,156	915	631
Total cheese	Lb.	5,729	3,566	2,403	1,664
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,654	7,735	1,541	1,446
Other		3/	2/	167	54
Total dairy products		---	---	4,125	3,474
<b>Hides and skins, raw (except furs):</b>					
Calf skins	Lb.	713	890	303	347
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,823	1,454	204	205
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,046	1,902	1,321	1,228
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	7,549	7,084	3,130	3,764
Other 4/	Lb.	2,147	3,892	1,322	2,165
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	15,278	15,222	6,290	7,709
<b>Meat and meat products:</b>					
<b>Beef and veal -</b>					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	97,968	41,759	31,243	13,504
Other	Lb.	12,176	9,950	3,920	3,447
Total beef and veal	Lb.	110,144	51,709	35,173	16,951
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	6,985	3,149	1,573	725
<b>Fork -</b>					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,638	2,866	912	1,051
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	14,147	11,640	9,745	7,638
Other	Lb.	3,209	3,318	1,710	2,814
Total pork	Lb.	19,994	17,824	12,367	11,503
Sausage casings		2/	2/	1,636	1,657
Other (including meat extracts)			5,554	2,194	1,364
Total meat and products (except poultry)		---	---	52,942	32,200
<b>Poultry products:</b>					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	3	2/	2
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	31	64	41	64
Poultry meat	Lb.	8	4	20	22
Total poultry products		---	---	61	28

Continued -

Table 14.--U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	1963	Quantity	1964	Value	July 1/ 1963	Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):</u>							
40's to 56's .....	G.Lb.	1,704	2,653	1,008		204	1,857
Finer than 56's .....	G.Lb.	6,309	6,331	4,131		1,206	4,944
Other wools .....	G.Lb.	2,199	1,404	2,020		478	1,376
Total wool, unmanufactured .....	G.Lb.	10,212	10,398	7,168			8,177
<u>Other animal products:</u>							
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured .....	--	2/	330	3/	323	950	
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared .....	Lb.	2/	3/	3/	32	523	149
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible .....	--	--	--	--	523	310	652
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	271	399	463	627	210	790
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	674	941	1,244	58	51	
Hair, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	941	388	376	901		1,076
Honey .....	Lb.	388	3/	3/	3/	3/	
Other .....	--	--	--	--	3/	3/	
Total other animal products .....	--	--	--	--	3/	3/	
Total animals and animal products .....	--	--	--	--	3/	3/	
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>							
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):</u>							
Cotton .....	Bale	3	1	1	268	198	
Linters .....	Bale	23	19	19	570	328	
Total cotton and linters .....	Bale	26	20	20	828	526	
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>							
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) .....	Bu.	14	17	17	68	77	
Berries .....	Lb.	4,909	4,307	4,307	814	589	
Dates .....	Ib.	136	15	15	14	1	
Figs .....	Ib.	1,292	273	273	64	22	
Grapes (40 lb.) .....	Qtr.B.	15	24	24	65	63	
Melons .....	Ib.	845	1,752	1,752	12	37	
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	967	1,316	1,316	1,603	1,616	
Oranges, mandarin, canned .....	Lb.	5,408	5,157	5,157	1,113	1,067	
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .....	Ib.	8,403	10,421	10,421	964	1,191	
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	642	978	978	234	358	
Other .....	3/	3/	3/	3/	2,271	2,038	
Total fruits and preparations .....	--	--	--	--	7,222	7,059	
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>							
Barley grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	270	809	809	360	940	
Barley malt .....	Ib.	10,085	11,923	11,923	525	586	
Corn grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	22	86	86	37	138	
Oats grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	616	93	93	478	87	
Rice .....	Ib.	18	40	40	2	9	
Rye grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	0	0	0	0	0	
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	23	2/	2/	38	1	
Wheat flour .....	Ib.	0	0	0	0	0	
Other .....	3/	3/	3/	3/	881	1,095	
Total grains and preparations .....	--	--	--	--	2,321	2,856	

Continued -

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	1963	Quantity	July 1/	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	1963	1964
		dollars	dollars	1,000	1,000
<u>Nuts and preparations:</u>					
Almonds .....	Ib.	0	22	896	15
Brazil nuts .....	Ib.	2,830	5,786	582	1,241
Cashew nuts .....	Ib.	6,755	5,925	2,750	2,784
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared .....	Ib.	10,917	13,693	1,319	1,697
Fistache nuts .....	Ib.	865	791	460	421
Other .....	3/	3/	3/	178	262
Total nuts and preparations .....	---	---	5,280	5,280	6,420
<u>Oilseeds and products:</u>					
Oils, edible and inedible -					
Cacao butter .....	Ib.	813	1,779	429	
Carnauba wax .....	Ib.	1,464	667	600	268
Castor oil .....	Ib.	5,794	5,535	674	554
Coconut oil .....	Ib.	38,652	35,408	4,080	4,275
Olive oil, edible .....	Ib.	2,115	6,356	961	1,568
Falm oil .....	Ib.	0	0	0	0
Falm kernel oil .....	Ib.	5,910	12,163	725	1,445
Tung oil .....	Ib.	3,322	4,152	1,185	764
Other .....	Ib.	1,654	1,923	251	412
Total oils (except essential) .....	Ib.	59,724	68,052	9,008	10,182
Oilseeds -					
Copra .....	Ib.	32,368	46,323	2,429	3,613
Sesame seed .....	Ib.	754	1,988	154	308
Other .....	3/	3/	3/	141	71
Total oilseeds .....	---	---	---	2,724	3,992
Protein meal (oilcake and meal) .....	Ib.	11,795	3,554	363	100
Total oilseeds and products .....	---	---	---	12,055	14,274
<u>Sugar and related products:</u>					
Cane sugar .....	S.Ton	426	376	64,246	49,708
Molasses unfit for human consumption .....	Gal.	26,429	20,049	4,045	2,715
Other .....	3/	3/	3/	552	614
Total sugar and related products .....	---	---	---	68,943	53,027
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
Canned mushrooms .....	Ib.	1,001	1,172	524	621
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce .....	Ib.	3,819	1,898	426	235
Fresh or dried -					
Cucumbers .....	Ib.	166	122	20	8
Garlic .....	Ib.	872	830	111	93
Onions .....	Ib.	2,147	1,255	123	122
Potatoes, white .....	Ib.	0	427	0	18
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Ib.	224	771	17	86
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Ib.	117	3,769	2	12
Pickled vegetables .....	Ib.	1,047	896	169	146
Tapioca, cassava flour, and cassava .....	Ib.	13,674	32,405	530	1,062
Other .....	3/	3/	3/	1,556	1,864
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	3,478	3,277

Continued —

Table 14.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
July 1963 and 1964—Continued

Commodity Imported	Unit	Quantity 1963	Quantity 1964	Value 1963	Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal) .....	Ib.	2	29	876	1,588
Hops .....	I.Ton	4	6	2	18
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured .....	Cal.	1,965	2,209	586	688
Malt liquors .....		2/	2/	2,267	2,472
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....		2/	2/	21	31
Seeds, field and garden .....	Ib.	2,854	2,861	1,167	778
Spices .....	Ib.	14,857	14,860	260	324
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Cal.	1,052	1,092	8,537	10,016
Wines .....		3/	3/	3,717	4,300
Other .....		---	---	1,120	627
Total other vegetable products .....		---	---	18,863	20,846
Total vegetable products .....		---	---	119,049	106,293
<b>TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS</b> .....		---	---	195,410	167,188
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>					
Bananas .....	Ib.	296,113	270,858	6,971	12,009
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico) .....	Ib.	259,282	206,368	78,402	84,740
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants .....	Ib.	418	203	558	265
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Ib.	32,231	41,141	7,477	8,494
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared .....	Ib.	8,074	9,850	1,247	1,571
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....		2/	2/	1,076	1,757
Essential or distilled oils .....		2/	2/	1,871	1,828
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	I.Ton	14	11	3,591	3,043
Rubber, crude .....	Ib.	57,620	90,740	13,276	17,078
Silk, raw .....	Ib.	229	483	1,435	2,347
Spices .....	Ib.	7,262	8,820	2,479	3,225
Tea .....	Ib.	9,493	10,292	4,052	4,401
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) .....	C.I.b.	28,183	12,456	14,965	7,836
Other complementary agricultural products .....		3/	2/	424	880
<b>TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS</b> .....		---	---	138,774	149,564
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS</b> .....		---	---	325,192	316,752
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS</b> .....		---	---	1,169,750	1,295,426
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....		---	---	1,504,952	1,615,178

1/ Freliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

## Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L.-87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

**IMPORTS** Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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